The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Ratification of the Baltimore Nominations.

Report from the Baltimore Convention.

Speeches by J. M. Quarles and G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, and E. B. Vance, of North Carolina.

Resolutions—A Cannonade, Fireworks, Music, and Great Enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the storm last evening, there was a very large gathering of citizens in response to a call upon all lovers of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, commerce, manufactures and agricultural who would rebuke sectionalism, fanaticism, &c., to meet and ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT. The room was filled long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, and while the audience was awaiting the organization, a band of musicians discoursed national airs, while cannon and fireworks outside reminded all in the vicinity that the nomination of BELL and EVERETT was about to be ratified. During the intervals between the performances of the band, the appearance of various well-known local politicians was greeted with applause. At 8 o'clock, on motion of J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., Gen. F A. TALLMADGE was elected unanimously to preside over the meeting.

On taking the Chair, he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed great pleasure in taking upon himself the duties of the position assigned to him. He was also delighted to see so large a number of friends of the entire country present, which he thought was an indication that they would have the pleasure of handing down to their posterity an unsevered Union. When he had concluded, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read, and elected unanimously, and the organization was as follows:

PRESIDENT—F. A. TALLMADGE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott,	James Brown,
Chancellor W. Moore,	Henry Grinnell.
Edwin D. Brown,	W. K. Comstock,
Wm. B. Dodge,	A. C. Kingsland,
Russell Sturgis,	Jehial Read,
Gen. John E. Wool,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Shepherd Knapp,	F. A. Tallmadge,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Abram Duryea,
Amos F. Eno,	Richard P. Bruff.
Chester Driggs,	William F. Furniss.
John Steward, Jr.,	Col. Daniel Butterfield,
A. R. Bisinger,	Horatio Reed,
H. F. Bowers,	William Allen,
Lewis Hopkins,	Col. Abram S. Vosburgh,
William Pinkney,	C. P. Baldwin,
Alfred Denlen,	Charles Peck,
James W. Gerard,	Benj. M. Hancock,
Oscar Cheeseman,	David Valentine,
Sidney E. Morse,	E. S. Mills.
James B. Colby,	Wm. Chauncey,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Daniel Drew,	Joseph Kernochan,
John P. Dodge,	James W. Hale,
John C. Ham,	James Van Norden,
George W. Thompson,	Geo. W. Wheeler,
Joseph B. Vanderpoort,	David Coleman,
Bartlha Slocum,	George L. Cannon,
Henry Wheeler,	Wm. J Bunce,
Wm. D. Andrews,	Philo Hurd,
George C. Newman,	James Webb,
Benjamin Loder,	James P. Haight.

SECRETARIES.

Augustus T. Francis,	John M. Ramsey,
Henry A. Price,	John R. Livermore,
Charles Rushmore,	Wm. W. O'Neil,
George W. Bradley,	Gen. W. Carrington,
Orville Dach,	E. Masterland,
Cornelius Corson,	Joseph Forbes,
Wm. G Paterson,	Geo. H. Osborne,
Wm. F. Tufts,	Thomas Cody,
Charles Peck,	Smith Hamilton,
Wm. H. Falconer,	Jno. T. Phillips,
Wm. H. Draper,	Henry B. Bennett,
Daniel S Riddle,	Jared A. Timpson,
Benj. F. Buck,	James S. Scofield,
John L. Slingerland,	Geo. W. Freeborn,
Geo H. Bitchcock,	Chas. D. Amerman,
J Mansfield Davis,	Geo. W. Smith.

When the name of Gen. SCOTT, as one of the Vice-Presidents, was announced the entire audience arose and cheered vociferously. When order had been restored, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was introduced, and read a report on behalf of the delegates to Baltimore, of which the following is an abstract:

It is nearly one month since a National Convention, called by American citizens, representing all parts of the country, convened in the City of Baltimore. Their object was the organization of a Constitutional Union Party, and in the call, all were invited who were honestly in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. It was intended to exclude all others, and at the same time to include all those who were in good faith opposed to the Sectional parties of the country, and willing to unite for the future upon the broad political basis of justice, fraternity and constitutional right between all sections of the land, and all classes of our fellow-citizens. The early teachings of the Father of his Country—warning the people of the dangers of sectional agitation, and of the evils of geographical parties—had ceased to make their due impression upon the public mind. Representatives of fraternal States, in the same Senate and House of Representatives, were and are arrayed against each other, rather as men of two contending armies, and of two hostile nations than as brethren and friends of the same united country. The South was denounced for giving countenance to the African Slave-trade when Northern men, capital and ships, are engaged daily and directly in the profitable prosecution of an unlawful and infamous traffic. An institution as old as the Colonies, incorporated into fifteen States, and recognized in the Constitution, with which we have nearly tripled the original number of States, and ten times increased the original population of the country, is characterized by all the opprobrious epithets which evil tongues and malignant passions can call into use. Though this form of servitude has no existence among us, and we are in no way responsible for its continuance, there are those so forgetful of social and personal sins at home as to be entirely absorbed with the personal errors and social wrongs of their neighbors in other States. Our agitation, so far from producing benefit to the white man, the negro, or the country, has resulted in positive injury to all three.

The members of the Constitutional Union Convention saw and felt all this, and desired to arrest the sectional, revolutionary and ruinous spirit of the times. North and South united in sending many of their most intelligent and patriotic citizens. They came, animated by a single desire,—the good of the nation. A large majority of the delegates from this State gave their preferences in the Convention to a distinguished citizen of the far South, one who had won imperishable laurels in the Republic of TEXAS, when it was an independent nation, and in the service of the United States as one of its most distinguished Senators. The majority of the Convention, however, manifested a preference for one who had been distinguished as a civilian for more than thirty years,—a Southern man by birth,—a National man by reputation,—a Statesman from habit, experience and education. Upon the second ballot the choice fell upon JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party of the country for the highest office in the gift of the people. We, therefore, present you his name, and with it the claims of one who has been tried and found honest, and of one who has dared to do right for the whole country at the sacrifice of party and power, for a season, in his own immediate section. His courage and wisdom in the Senate of the United States ought to be the best pledge of his capacity and integrity for the highest position in which thousands of the true friends of the country desire to see him placed. The services of Mr. BELL are found in those qualifications established by Mr. JEFFERSON when he submitted as the best test for public office the inquiry, "Is he honest—*is he capable*,—WILL HE BE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION?"

We need but name your candidate for Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT, the confidential friend and adviser of DANIEL WEBSTER—the protector of the grave of the Father of his Country—he orator of Mount Vernon—the more than friend and brother of the women of America in their labors of love to redeem and preserve the tomb of WASHINGTON from all private ownership and call public neglect.

With the Constitution and the laws for our guide, under God, we can trust our country and its future. We can agree to differ as men upon the uses and errors of any institution with which we are in no way connected; and, where differences are vital, we can and do agree to submit them to the decisions of the tribunals appointed in the Constitution for the final adjustment of all disputes. We are citizens of the whole country, devoted to the peace and prosperity of the whole Union, disciples of the whole Constitution, and obedient to all the laws of the land.

While reading the report, Mr. BROOKS was frequently interrupted by hearty applause and acclamations with cheers. When the report had been read the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, the manner in which they were read having created great laughter.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Electors of the City of New-York, assembled, en masse, in and around the Cooper Institute, to take into consideration the nomination of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:

I. *Resolved*, That entertaining a deep sense of the importance of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the United States, against the attacks of the leaders and votaries of Abolition and Secession—of maintaining the rights of the respective States inviolate by resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy, and in favor of elevating to office men of national principles, opposed to sectionalism, and who will administer the Government in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance, but of firmness and impartiality, this meeting now respectfully appeals to the people of the United States in favor of the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

II. *Resolved*, That in the honorable JOHN BELL, we behold a man, standing in the front rank of Statesmen who has devoted thirty years of his life to the services of his country, mostly in the Halls of National Legislation, and who has braved the clamor of the hour regardless of personal consequences, and afterwards reaping his reward in the patriotism of the country, unanimously awarding the credit of wisdom and an intelligent patriotism for his course. No one ever charged him with dishonesty or venality, but all admit he is above suspicion—the patriot, the statesman and the sage.

III. *Resolved*, That in EDWARD EVERETT we behold one of no inconsiderable experience as a statesman, a ripe scholar, and an unsurpassed orator; a man above reproach, and whose self-sacrificing efforts to restore the dilapidated sepulchre of the Father of his Country, and to deposit it with the sacred ashes and consecrated home and soil, to the trusteeship of the nation, awakens a thrill of thankful patriotism in every true American's heart.

IV. *Resolved*, That in the nomination of BELL and EVERETT we discover evidence of the return of a healthier tone and the substitution of a more exalted standard in American politics, and we believe that their election would fail to quiet the tempest that now rages around the temple of the Constitution.

V. *Resolved*, That "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," is a platform co-extensive with our country. It is the chain upon which stood our early Privileges, and which remained unchanged until the full spirit of party raised its serpent fangs above them all, and proclaimed its "higher law."

VI. *Resolved*, "That the cause of freedom, in the South as well as in the North, is wrapped up in the Constitution and the Union;" and that in regard to the relations of master and slave, the recognition of the Constitution remains as a guide, while justice to the one no less than humanity to the other naturally suggests that these relations will exist in Territories adapted to their condition, and agreed upon by the people when presenting their State Constitution to Congress for admission into the Union.

VII. *Resolved*, That the City of New-York, in behalf of her million of people, sends greeting to Union men everywhere, that we have put on our armor and embarked in the conflict with an ardor and determination worthy of the noble cause, in the patriotic hope that when the Ides of November shall come millions of grateful freemen through the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy will joyfully exclaim, "Sectionalism and fanaticism are overthrown, never to rise again," and the precious legacy of the Union will be transmitted to posterity with augmented lustre.

When the laughter that accompanied and followed the reading of the resolutions had subsided, the President introduced Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES, of Tennessee, who spoke in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. QUARLES, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. QUARLES was received with great applause. He said he appeared with pride before the people of the City of New-York. He claimed a share in their magnificent City. Every rill of commerce that trickled from the far off West dropped into their lap. He did not come to preach to them the disunion doctrine of a party which was in the South, nor the doctrine of the party in the North which ignored the rights of fifteen States. He had no doubt they expected him to tell them something of the man at the head of their ticket—JOHN BELL. [Applause.] He had stood against the clamor of his own section. He had been the supporter of JACKSON, but he did not yield to his popularity when he thought he had exceeded the bounds of his power. He had supported HARRISON, who, he said, soared to the sun but to die. He had opposed the repeal of the Compromise of 1820, and had voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, although by so doing he had laid his head to the block. The South was agitated; demagogues on both sides had agitated that thing until they must take it in hand. [Applause.] The question could not be settled by platforms—they had tried that; nor by speeches in Congress—they had tried that; neither could it even be settled by compromises—they had tried that. They proposed now to take the Constitution and laws of the country and abide by them. That was exactly like the Yankee's suspenders; long enough for a man, short enough for a boy, and strong enough for a buffalo. [Laughter and applause.] He said the South produced the raw materials, and the North the manufactories, and one could not get along without the other. He would give his support to no man who did not love the whole country. But demagogues had brought the country into a straight, and how should they get out? The Democratic Party advocated extreme notions on the one hand, and the Republican Party on the other. Mr. LINCOLN had declared that the Government could not exist part free and part slave. [Applause and hisses.] Three cheers were then given for LINCOLN, three for BELL, and three for the Speaker.

The speaker closed by saying:

Can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hoary height?
Or can the North give up its boasts in Yorktown's closing fight?
Can they divide with equal hand a heritage in our graves?
Or read in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Mr. TALLMADGE then introduced to the audience "Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, in whose veins flows the blood of the great orator and patriot PATRICK HENRY."

SPEECH OF HON. G. A. HENRY, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. HENRY commenced by saying that he had never before been called upon to address an audience like the one before him; it was the first time he ever made his bow to an audience of the people of New-York. He had been traveling through the country with his family on a trip of pleasure, and in his tour he had stopped at this great mart of the Union to look upon its present greatness and its future prospects. He had been to Bunker Hill to see the ground where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought, and had cast his eyes towards Lexington where the first drop of blood was spilt in that glorious cause. And he thought it would be better for both sections of the country if the people would mingle more freely together and become better acquainted with each other's condition. We were all bound together by a common bond of patriotism, and by common memories of a glorious past. In recent events he saw cause of alarm. The Democratic and Republican parties had struggled together for weeks to elect a Speaker in Congress, and now that a Speaker was elected, discord still reigned in Warsaw. Each party was striving for power, for office, for emolument, and neglecting the interests of the country. It was a contest between office-holders and office-seekers, for the common spoils of office. Supposing ABRAHAM LINCOLN were elected President; it would be impossible for him to act an honest and conscientious part. All over the country were scattered his supporters, the palms of whose hands were itching for the public moneys—who were looking for power and place—who, like the children of Israel, were waiting for the manna to fall upon them. Supposing DOUGLAS were elected; he could not conduct the Government as it ought to be conducted on account of the pressure of office-seekers around him. Between them both, he put it to the audience whether the public interest would not be neglected for the sake of party. And now, at this period of gloom, when patriots were holding their breath in suspense, comes this the Union Party, of which he was proud to be a member, and holds up the olive branch of peace before those contending parties, calling upon them to rally under one common banner—the banner of the country. It says to the seceders of the South "Hold," and to the Republicans of the North "Stand off," do no violence to that flag of our common country, to that Union which gives us all our prosperity at home, and all our consequence abroad. It implores them both to desist from their fratricidal warfare; it says belong to no party whose banner is not the Constitution—whose shield is not the law, and whose buckler is not the Union.

The choice of the Republican Party was WM. H. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD was a man of talent, a great statesman and a gentleman; he was more than that—he was a Christian. Now, why was it that such a man did not get the nomination? [A Voice—"Greeley rode him on a rail." Great laughter.] It was because he was thought to be too sectional in his views, and no man who was sectional could ever be elected President of the United States. They dropped him and nominated LINCOLN, thinking that by doing so they were getting a national man; but they have found themselves mistaken. He has shown himself more sectional than SEWARD. And what are the qualifications of this new candidate? Where is his record of greatness? [A Voice—"He splits rails."] He has been in Congress, and while there he voted against granting 160 acres of land to the soldiers who fought for their country in Mexico. No Western man can be popular who does not stand by the soldiers who fight his country's battles. But they tell me he splits rails. A rail fence, then, is his coat-of-arms. [Laughter and applause.] But in the West and South a rail is not the vehicle on which a man is borne to power. [Great laughter and applause.] In that country they generally ride him upon a rail who has done something wrong. Such, then, is the candidate of the Republican Party. Now let us look at our candidate, Mr. BELL. He has never split any rails that I know of, yet his record of patriotism will stand as a wall of fire around the country in the hour of danger.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the record of Mr. BELL's services in the Senate of the United States and elsewhere, and his disinterested patriotism everywhere manifest, particularly in his course upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he followed the path of duty and right, although he well knew that it would be his political death.

He also spoke of his principles upon the subject of the protection of home industry, and took occasion to state, by way of contrast, that the Republican candidate for Vice President was notoriously a free trade man. He then spoke of the Platform of the Republican Party, which, he said, was composed of a rotten plank here, and a piece of slippery elm there, and would inevitably be stranded upon the sands of "repressible conflict," and that of the Democrats had been upon the shoals of "Squatter Sovereignty." He next spoke of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the Republican Party, and claimed that there was no live issue upon the Slavery question, unless it was the intention of the party, as had indeed been foreshadowed in the late speech of Mr. SUMNER, to wage a war of extermination against the institutions and people of the Southern States. He characterized the Abolitionists as hypocritical in their pretensions to philanthropy and love for the down trodden, and said that they would overlook suffering humanity under their own windows, to rail at the shortcomings of their brethren in distant States. Passing to a consideration of what had been said of the nominations of the Union Party, he remarked that he had seen that Mr. GREELEY had said they had gone upon an antiquarian research and found a pair of fossils for candidates. Well, if his memory served him, Mr. GREELEY was fond of antiquarian research, and during an exploring expedition he came upon a Rusty old sword in Washington, that should have made him more sensible. At any rate he would say to Mr. GREELEY, that if the Union Party resuscitated its great names, he (Mr. GREELEY) killed his tried friends. [Great applause.] And while they were lying stark and cold before him, exclaimed, jocularly, "Let the dead bury their dead." [Great applause.] In conclusion he referred to the Republican party as an Abolition party, the success of which would be the destruction of the Confederacy; and considered the Union party the only one in the field that could give peace, and insure a continuance of the prosperity of the country.

When he had concluded, (at 11 A. M.,) Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS was introduced, and read the following

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

"I regard the use of my name by the Republican Press as fraudulent and mischievous, and shall vote for BELL and EVERETT, whether any one else in the State does so or not."

The extract was received with tumultuous applause; after which Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, was introduced.

SPEECH OF ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. VANCE, upon being introduced, was received with applause, although it was now 11 o'clock. He felt almost unable to speak, and would prefer to retire. The audience, however, pressed him to proceed. He was proud of being a citizen of a land that had so magnificent a capital as New-York, and that there were here so many who were devoted to the Union. [Applause.] He lived in the shadow of the tallest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the land of the forefathers of Revolutionary fame, who drove the British from King's Mountain. They had one sensible habit—they invariably vote for VANCE for Congress. [Laughter.] He was free to say that the best interests of this country could only be advanced by the support of the National ticket for the Presidency. The two great political parties could not be trusted. The attempts of the Republicans to conceal their principles reminded him of Jenkins, who, when he got to bed, tried to keep the knowledge of his condition from his wife by turning his back to her, but she said he was drunk clear through, and smelt so bad on one side as another. [Laughter.] It was nothing but negro all the time. He knew it was the wish of every good citizen in the United States to let the question rest. The Democratic Party ought to be turned out, because we need a change. He did not wish to offend that party in its troubles, [laughter,] but look how they treated Mayor WOOD. [Hisses and cheers.] They had refused to admit Mayor WOOD, the representative of the National Democrats. He compared the Democracy to the left-handed man who had turned the handle of the fish-eating machine the wrong way, and thrown all the bones down his throat, and the fish into the street. [Laughter.] The South was driven into sectionalism by the extreme measures of Northern men. He opposed the fire eaters of both sections, and favored the more moderate counsels of the safe and middle-ground—steering between Seylla and Charybdis—the Bell and Everett ticket. [Applause.]

When Mr. VANCE had concluded, the meeting adjourned, it being then 12 o'clock.

During the evening, a large concourse of people gathered at a stand outside, where a meeting was organized, and speeches were made by Hon. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, and others.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice-President:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois:

SIR: The representatives of the Republican Party of the United States, assembled in convention at Chicago, have this day, by an unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprize you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this communication.

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurances that the nomination of the Chicago Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow-citizens,

GEO. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts,
President of the Convention.
WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York.
JOEL BURLINGAME, of Oregon.
EPHRAIM MARSH, of New-Jersey.
GIDEON WELLS, of Connecticut.
D. K. CARTER, of Ohio.
CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin.
JAMES F. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island.
JOHN W. NORTH, of Minnesota.
GEO. D. BLAKEY, of Kentucky.
PETER T. WASHBURN, of Vermont.
A. C. WILDER, of Kansas.
EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire.
FRANCIS S. CORKRAN, of Maryland.
NORMAN B. JUDD of Illinois.
N. B. SMITHERS, of Delaware.
WM. H. MCCRILLIS, of Maine.
ALFRED CALDWELL, of Virginia.
CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan.
WM. P. CLARKE, of Iowa.
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.
F. P. TRACY, of California.
E. D. WEBSTER, of Nebraska.
G. A. HALL, of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.
A. H. REEDER, of Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

SIR: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence: and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States, and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to coöperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican Party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice-President, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to coöperate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us, is, to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is, by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguished Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages. I am, very truly, yours, H. HAMLIN.
Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

A colored man, by the name of Wagoner, was kidnapped about six months ago and carried from Cincinnati into Kentucky. He managed finally to escape from his kidnappers and had them locked up in jail. He was himself thrown into confinement as a fugitive from labor, and although the men who seized him have since been released, he still lies in jail. His parents, who reside in Clermont County, Ohio, have sworn to his identity, but their testimony is worthless since they are persons of color. Two or three hundred dollars will be necessary to free him from the clutches of the Kentucky officials. The case excites much sympathy in Cincinnati.

The Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser* tells of four men who caught a boy about 14 years old, on a charge of theft, and whipped him by turns all day long, to make him confess. They diversified their punishment by occasionally hanging him to the joists. The men were bound over on a charge of assault.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE DEVOTED TO PRIVATE BILLS.

The Missouri Contested Election Case.

Frank Blair Sworn in and Takes his Seat.

The Resolutions in Regard to EXecutive Privilege Carried.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

CHARGES AGAINST DRAGOMAN BROWN.

JOHN REEVES, Naval Architect, and late Chief Constructor at the Naval Arsenal, Constantinople, filed, to-day, before the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, charges of a severe character against JOHN P. BROWN, Dragoman and Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. The charges are of robbery, attempted assassination, false imprisonment, conniving with others to deprive REEVES of his office under the Turkish Government, and to secure it for an Englishman; and several others of equally serious character. Mr. REEVES asks, in his petition, that investigation be made into these charges, as they are susceptible of the clearest proof. Mr. BROWN was acting as *Chargé d'Affairs* at the time the offences were committed against REEVES.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED SEAT.

The House, to-day, by unseating Mr. BARRETT and admitting Mr. BLAIR, inaugurated a new era in the working of our political system. Much surprise is felt at the result. Messrs. DAVIS, of Maryland, and ANDERSON, of Kentucky, were the only two Americans who voted with the Republicans.

THE MINORITY OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. TAYLOR, of Louisianna, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, having been refused permission to be heard as the Minority Judiciary Committee on the resolution relative to the President's protest, will refuse to meet again with that Committee, whether excused from serving as requested or not. It is the first time in the history of the Government that the minority has been denied the right to be heard.

DRIVING THE APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this morning, and after full consultation decided not to allow the rules to be suspended for any purpose until the Appropriation bills had all been disposed of. By this means they hope to be ready to adjourn at the appointed time.

RULED ENVELOPES.

A petition signed by several thousand citizens of New-York, asking that the Post-office Department be required to adopt ruled envelopes to the exclusion of those now in use, was presented this morning by Mr. BARR, and referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The Covode Committee met this morning and examined a large number of witnesses, but the testimony is not regarded as of the slightest interest. Warrants were issued for the arrest of DUNHAM, of New-York, and several others who have refused to testify.

CHANCES OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill is still before the Conference Committee, but with little hope of success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House will persistently adhere to its bill restoring mail service.

It is now understood that the Republicans will refuse any appropriation for the public works in this District.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, is preparing a bill for reorganizing the Police force of Washington, and taking appointments from the Mayor.

The city seems quite deserted since the Japanese menagerie left us. Several days before their departure they caught the Yankee fever for traffic, and opened a regular trade in notions, asking exorbitant prices for every article.

Quartermaster-General JESSUP was attacked with paralysis to-day, and is not expected to survive. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

Major-Gen. JESSUP was struck with paralysis this morning, and to-night there is no prospect of his recovery.

The practice ship *Plymouth*, with the second and fourth classes of acting midshipmen, will leave Annapolis early next week for Cadiz, Fayal, Gibraltar, Madeira, &c. It will return in about three months. Capt. CRAVEN will command.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the petition from Utah, to form a Constitution and asking admission as a State.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of a citizen of Michigan against an increased duty on steel.

A number of reports and petitions were then presented.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaties with Japan, Siam, China, &c. Passed.

There is a great desire manifested to get business through.

The private calendar was taken up, and several House bills of a private nature considered.

Nearly forty bills of a private nature were passed.

After an Executive Session the doors were reopened, and several other private bills were considered.

Without other proceedings of importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

The House resolved, on and after Monday, to take a recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock.

Resumed the consideration of the Missouri contested election case.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) sustained the views of the minority of the Committee on Elections on the Barrett and Blair contested seat.

Mr. MASSON, of New-Hampshire, (Dem.,) advocated Mr. BLAIR's claim.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) defended Mr. BARRETT's retention of the seat.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) closed the debate in support of the majority of the Committee on Elections.

The first resolution of the Committee, that Mr. BARRETT is not entitled to the seat as a member from the First Congressional District of Missouri, was agreed to by a vote of 94 against 92. The negative vote was composed of all the Democrats and Southern Oppositionists present, with the exception of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (American,) and Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (American,) who voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The second resolution, declaring Mr. BLAIR entitled to the seat, was read, when Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to table it. Disagreed to by two majority.

The resolution was then adopted, 93 against 90, the vote being about the same as on the adoption of the first one.

Mr. BLAIR was sworn in, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. TRAIN, it was resolved that the Speaker be directed to issue a process for the arrest of CHARLES A. DUNHAM and ALEXANDER HAY, of New-York; GIDEON G. WESTCOTT and ALBERT SCHOFIELD, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM KEARNS, of Reading, Pa.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the resolution heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Judiciary, declaring "that the House dissents from the doctrine of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860; that the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolutions of inquiry of March 5, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress; that judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise, and that to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people."

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presumed the report came from the Committee on Judiciary.

THE SPEAKER—It does.

Mr. LEAKE—Then it ought to come from gentlemen who are acquainted with law.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called him to order.

Mr. LEAKE wanted to know in what respect the doctrines of the President are dangerous to liberty?

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a substitute from the minority of the Committee on Judiciary, declaring that it is within the power of the House to institute an inquiry in relation to any alleged abuses existing in the administration of the Government with a view to remedial legislation; that the House is also invested with power to make inquiry into official misconduct on the part of the President confining itself to the clause of the Constitution in relation to impeachment; that the inquiry should be founded on a substantive charge made by some person whose responsibility should be vouched for, and an investigation in the absence of such a charge would be a want of the respect and comity due, and a violation of the principles of common justice; that the indefiniteness of a part of the resolution under which the Covode Committee was appointed is liable to be perverted to partisan ends, and therefore the prosecution of said inquiry is derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Mr. HICKMAN refused to entertain the subject.

Mr. HOUSTON said it was understood he should have an opportunity of offering it.

Mr. HICKMAN was of a different opinion, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said if Mr. HICKMAN persisted in his refusal he would withdraw from the Committee on Judiciary, never again to enter it.

Mr. HOUSTON, from self-conviction, asked to be excused from further service on that Committee.

The resolution of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted—Yeas 87, Nays 40.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Ashley, Beale, Bingham Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brabson, Brayton, Bristow, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Fenton, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Gurley, Hall, Hardeman, Harris, of Maryland, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvine, Junkin Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Long, Looker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois Nelson, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sewarts, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Vandever, Wade, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood.—87.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, John Cochrane, Craige of North Carolina, English, Florence Gartrell Harris of Virginia Holman Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes Jones, Kunkel, Millson, Niblack, Pendleton, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Vallandigham, Whiteley Winslow, Wright—40.

Mr. HOUSTON again asked to be excused from service on the Judiciary Committee. He was astonished to hear a denial of his statement that it was the understanding of the Committee that he and Mr. TAYLOR should offer a substitute for the resolution just adopted. It was extraordinary that the courtesy had been denied.

Mr. TAYLOR took a similar view and was also compelled by self-respect to ask to be excused from service as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HICKMAN said this matter which had just been disposed of by the House had never excited any feelings in his breast, and indeed but very little interest. He had no malignity of feelings to gratify; he acted simply in the performance of a plain duty. This protest of the President was referred to a Committee of which he was Chairman, with instructions from the House. It was the desire of gentlemen at that time to have an early report from the Committee. That report was prepared in great haste for the purpose of meeting and gratifying the disposition generally manifested, but notwithstanding the desire of the Committee to submit their report to the House, it was delayed for eight weeks at the request of a member of the House, for they had no desire to pass the matter against the pleasure of the Board. When the matter was first submitted to the Judiciary Committee, it was expected that their report would be made in the course of two or three days, but time was subsequently allowed to the minority to see the report of the majority. There was nothing further demanded, and when called upon here to state his recollection he would state it as he understood the matter at the time. He did not mean to say that the conversation spoken of by the gentlemen from Alabama and Louisiana did not take place, but he had not the slightest recollection of it. He would appeal to the other members of the Committee who had the same recollection of the matter as he had. With reference to the charge of discourtesy he must say that he did not recognize a minority report at all. Such action on the part of minorities was an invasion of the proper, legitimate, parliamentary practice. It had of late years grown up in the American Congress, but by right it had no existence there. Now that the report was before the House, and action taken on it, he would say that he did not care one farthing whether the minority accepted the report or not. Throughout he had been influenced by a desire of forwarding the business intrusted to him, which he had done to the best of his ability, without having a single feeling of his own to gratify.

Pending the question of excusing of Messrs. HOUSTON and TAYLOR, the House adjourned.

The Garibaldi Muskets.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS FOR ONE MILLION GARIBALDI GUNS, MILAN, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will perform a work eminently patriotic by publishing in your well-appreciated newspaper the following note.

Sure of your kind compliance, the Board of Administration thank it superfluous to add other solicitations or many thanks: GIUSEPPE FINZA

Admiral FANSHAWE, having received from England a telegraphic message stating that, according to Neapolitan reports, a British ship-of-war hindered the Neapolitan frigate from firing upon the invaders, forwarded the following second letter from Capt. MARRYAT:

COMMANDER MARRYAT TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.

INTREPID, MALTA, Monday, May 14, 1860.

In compliance with your directions to me to report fully upon the landing of an armed force at Marsala on the 11th inst., I have the honor to lay before you the following information:

As it may be necessary to account for two English vessels of war being at Marsala at the time of the occurrence, I must request your attention to the movements of the *Intrepid* and *Argus* during the two previous days, viz., 9th and 10th. On the 9th her Majesty's ship *Scylla* relieved the *Intrepid* at Messina, Capt. LAMBART giving me orders to proceed to Palermo, where I should receive further instructions from Capt. COWARNE, of her Majesty's ship *Amphion*. I arrived at Palermo early on the 10th, and found the *Argus* and *Amphion* there, the former vessel being moored inside the Mole. In consequence of orders from Capt. COWARNE, the *Argus* and *Intrepid* left the port about 9 P. M. the same evening. I was to proceed in the *Intrepid* to Trapani, Marsala, and Girgenti, ascertain the state of these places, and bring you the latest information direct to Malta. Commander INGRAM was to go to Marsala and inquire into the alleged grievances of some British subjects, who have been disarmed there by order of the General commanding in the district, and who considered they had not sufficient protection for their property in the event of any of the numerous bands of robbers supposed to be in the country making a descent upon their wine stores. He was to use his own discretion as to remaining there for two or three days, or returning to Palermo directly. To carry out these orders, as I have mentioned above, both vessels left Palermo about 9 P. M. on the 10th. *Intrepid* called in at Trapani, and I communicated with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul there. Between 7 and 8 A. M. on the 11th, whilst at anchor here, the *Argus* passed through the Straits, and eventually both vessels arrived at Marsala within twenty minutes of each other, and between 10½ and 11 A. M. Commander INGRAM, considering it likely that he would have to stay there three or four days, anchored about three miles out, where the book of directions states the best holding-ground to be. Upon the contrary, knowing I was to remain but a few hours, brought up as close to the shore as I could—distant from three quarters of a mile to a mile from the light-house at the end of the Mole.

At 11¼ we landed, having got pratique; and being met by Mr. COSSINS, the gentleman acting for the Vice-Consul, proceeded to his house, where some other English residents shortly arrived. The case of their disarmament was fully discussed, but as that subject has been referred to the Minister at Naples it is unnecessary to say anything about it here. We then drove through the town with these gentlemen, visited the cathedral, and eventually went out to their wine stores, which are three in number, distant, or rather extending from half a mile to one mile and a half from the city. Whilst here, an Englishman came to report that two steamers were coming in from the northwest with Sardinian colors flying. We immediately ascended to a look-out place, and with a telescope watched the whole proceeding. The headmost and smallest steamer had a boat in a tow, which gave us the idea at the time of having been seized off the land and made to do the duty of pilot. There was no hesitation shown in bringing the vessels in; they steamed round the bows of the *Intrepid*, and stood direct for the Mole, where they arrived at about 6 P. M., the first one getting in all right, the second grounding within one hundred yards of it.

At this time there were three Neapolitan vessels of war in sight cruising between Marsala and Mazzara, a town twelve miles to the southward, viz., two steamers and a sailing frigate, six miles from the Sardinian vessels. Before the Neapolitan arrived within range, the first Sardinian had discharged all his living cargo, which consisted of armed men, to all appearance well disciplined, as they fell into companies on landing, shouldered their muskets, and marched off in perfect order. The one which had grounded, however, having to land all her men in boats, had not succeeded in getting more than one-fourth out of the ship when the Neapolitan came within easy range of his guns; his bulwarks were down, and guns laid, and we watched with some curiosity to see the result of his firing. Before this I had advised the owners of two or three English schooners to get their vessels out of the port, as they seemed to me to run a risk of being hit; but the wind being dead in, they could not be removed; consequently they had to take their chance. The Neapolitan, however, instead of opening fire, lowered a boat and sent it towards the Sardinians; but when half the distance between the two ships had been traversed, the officer suddenly turned his boat round, and pulled back to his own vessel as fast as he could. We now made sure the firing would commence, but we were surprised to see him paddling out towards the *Intrepid*, instead of frustrating at once the further landing of the expedition. The commanding officer of the *Intrepid* states that he was hailed by the commander of the *Neapolitan*, and asked if there were any English troops on shore. The reply he received was, "The commanders of the two English men-of-war are on shore, and two or three officers." Shortly afterwards an officer came on board, and asked for me, and seemed anxious to know when I should return. A boat, however, had been sent to me before his arrival, and I had sent an officer into the town to recall every one to their ships. By this time all of the expedition had landed, (4 o'clock,) and he then began to open fire.

Commander INGRAM, Mr. COSSINS and myself now went on board to see the commander of the Neapolitan. He informed us that large bodies of armed men had landed, and that he was obliged to fire on them, to which not the slightest objection was made, and nothing more passed than a request from us that he would respect the English flag, whenever he saw it flying, which he faithfully promised to do. Whilst we were on board he continued his firing, and even offered a kind of apology for the shot going so low; but he said he did not wish to fire into the town—only on the armed men marching from the mole to the city gate. As we left the steamer the frigate arrived under sail, and fired a useless broadside; but before they could reload the guns, the new arrivals were safely inside the walled town of Marsala.

On my return to the *Intrepid*, I found an officer from the other Neapolitan steamer on board. He had come to ask me to send a boat to the Sardinian vessels with him to get them to surrender. This I declined to do, as it was very evident that the use of our flag was only required to ascertain whether they were deserted or not. In the former case, they would come to a knowledge of the fact, without running the risk of any injury to themselves; in the latter, they would have had the benefit of it to assist them morally in enforcing a surrender. A short time after my refusal, boats manned and armed were sent in, and the vessels being totally abandoned were taken possession of, and the Sardinian colors hauled down.

6 P. M.—What this was going on, I got under weigh, to bring you the information, as I calculated I could reach Malta in time to allow you to forward the intelligence to England by Saturday's mail. Before I left, Commander INGRAM had shifted the *Argus* to the anchorage of the *Intrepid*, in order to communicate more easily with the shore, and to protect British interests. The whole of the above I was an eye-witness of, and an actor in.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that the report current in Naples, as conveyed to you by telegraph from her Majesty's Minister, is entirely without foundation. To say that it is mischievous is to use too mild a term, as it brings a false accusation against the commanders of two English vessels of war, who happened to be there by the merest chance at the time of this occurrence, and who were as much astonished at it as people never dreaming of such a thing could be. I may, however, be allowed, under the circumstances, to offer you an opinion on some of the facts of the case.

So impressed was I with the idea that the commander of the Neapolitan steamer would open fire an hour before he did, that I advised the removal of English vessels out of the port. It was in his power to place his steamers within two hundred or three hundred yards of the Sardinian aground, and in such a position that every shot fired by him would have raked her from stem to stern, while the deck was crowded with men, and one may feel convinced that all landing by boats would have ceased. He also would probably have exploded the boilers, and no one can say what havoc would have been committed. On the other hand, nothing but indecision and indiscretion were visible; that is, if it was his object to prevent a landing. I have been at a loss to account for the question whether there were any English troops on shore. It may have been that the red shirts or coats of some of the landing party misled the Neapolitans; but still, as the Sardinian steamers had their colors flying, one cannot imagine they supposed English troops to come from on board them.

The following is a statement of the officers belonging to the *Intrepid*, who were on shore at the time of this affair: Whilst pulling in to the landing-place, they observed two steamers coming in from the northwest. When entering the town they saw several people on the walls, amongst whom were women and children, all looking to seaward, but they took hardly any notice of them at the time. After visiting the churches and other parts of the town, as they were passing through the main street their attention was drawn to a large concourse of people at the principal gate, and beyond the crowd many bayonets were visible. The people were shouting *Viva l'Italia!* and they took it for a demonstration; they did not, however, join them, but went into a café close to, imagining the arms they had seen belonged to Neapolitan soldiery. Whilst sitting here, the first thing that called forth any remark was a man in peasant's costume, keeping guard the other side of the street, and several bodies of men passing at intervals along the road. Some men, apparently officers, then entered the *café*, armed with swords and revolvers, and it being noticed that they spoke Italian, the idea occurred that they were others than Neapolitans, particularly as one had an English Crimean, and several the Sardinian Crimean medal. In consequence of this, inquiries were made, and they then ascertained a landing had been effected, on which they thought it advisable to leave the town and go to the Consul's house; but on arriving at the gate they were stopped by an officer in Sardinian uniform, who informed them they could not pass without an order from Gen. GARIBALDI, who was at the other gate; accordingly they went there and got permission through an officer who spoke to an elderly man seated in a chair, with a red garment on, and a wide-awake hat containing a feather and tricolor cockade. The officers then left the town and came on board, directly they were met by the officer telling them to do so. It is their opinion that 2,000 men landed from the steamers, but this number may possibly be lessened. The men were all well-armed and fine-looking fellows, many having medals, amongst which were a few English Crimean ones.

The following letter is from Capt. AYNSLEY, of her Majesty's ship *Assurance*, to Admiral FANSHAWE:

COMMANDER AYNSLEY TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FANSHAWE.

ASSURANCE, at Malta, May 14, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival here at 2 P. M., having, in pursuance of your orders of the 12th inst. left Malta at 6 o'clock on the evening of that day. I arrived at Girgenti at 8 A. M. on the 13th, and after communicating with the Vice Consul left just before noon for Marsala, which place I reached at 7:30 P. M. Communicated with Commander INGRAM, of the *Argus* and Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, and finding nothing to detain me, I left on my return to Malta at 10:30 P. M. I found everything at Girgenti in a quiet state, the news of GARIBALDI's landing having been concealed by the authorities; all that was generally known was that a party of Italian refugees had landed at Marsala.

At Marsala I was informed that GARIBALDI had left that place on the morning of the 12th, with 1,800 of his own men, each armed with a breech-loading rifle and a revolver, four field-pieces, plenty of ammunition, and spare arms; about 150 volunteers had been raised in Marsala. He arrived at Salemi, six miles distant, yesterday, having been joined on his march by several bands of men from the country. There were no towns on his line of march; but he had been well received by the inhabitants of Salemi, and it is supposed that he intends to go on to Palermo for the purpose of organizing the men now in arms round that city. There are several towns on his road to Palermo, which, it is expected, will all declare in his favor as he proceeds, and that he will be joined by a large number of volunteers from each. And yet none of his emissaries have arrived at Girgenti, but he sent a telegraphic message to Messina immediately he landed, and then caused the wires to be cut, destroying the semaphore at the same time. All the roads round Marsala are closed as regards mail communication, and it was reported that the gates of Trapani were shut, and no intercourse allowed with the country. The felons in the jail at Marsala, had been again released, under the idea that they were political prisoners. Both at Girgenti and Marsala, every one seemed to of opinion that as soon as the news of GARIBALDI's landing should be known throughout Sicily every Sicilian would declare in his favor. His original force appears to have been composed of a very superior class of men, consisting of Venetians, students of Padua, some Piedmontese and some Sicilian refugees—Col. LAMASA (who was reported to have landed at Cephala) being amongst the number; and I am told, on very good authority, that no landing has as yet taken place on any part of the island, but I cannot discover if any is expected. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. M. AYNSLEY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ECHOES OF THE LONDON CLUBS.

THE PAPER DUTY AND THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE DERBY DAY—THE LAST OF ALBERT SMITH—HIS FUNERAL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

This has been a very eventful week, crowded with events which have awakened great public interest, and which but rarely come so closely together. The doubt on the Paper Duty question, the large majority against the Government, the Derby Day, and the death of poor ALBERT SMITH—all these coming upon one another's heels have kept London in the greatest state of excitement. Last Saturday, while I was writing to you, the upper selvage, the finest fringe, of the great meeting at St. Martin's Hall on the Paper Duty question, were being ushered into Lord DERBY's town mansion in St. James'-square. The cheap press and periodical literature was well represented, so far as proprietorship was concerned; foremost in the throng, elbowing and pushing his way, as he has done through life, was HERBERT INGRAM in his seedy blue coat, waistcoat like an old-fashioned country petticoat, check trowsers, and the roughest of long-napped hats. Manufacturing Parr's Life Pills and inventing the *Illustrated London News* has made INGRAM a wealthy man, and as member for Boston he really does his duty—attending the House regularly, and always voting in support of those principles which his friends professed for him on the hustings. When he goes down to his station, he always takes MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, SHIRLEY BROOKS, and some more of his clique, to do the talking part of the business, for INGRAM knows no more of grammar than a sow does of ethics, and his accent is provincial and rough to a degree; but he had not to talk before Lord DERBY, and being a well-known man and an M. P. he stood in the front rank. Close by him were L. LAWSON, a large proprietor of, and EDWARD LEVY, the moving spirit in the *Daily Telegraph*; old EVANS, of the firm of BRADBURY & EVANS, a little, round stout old gentleman, looking like a Welsh farmer; LUCAS, manager of the *Morning Star*; HOLYOAKE, the infidel publisher, and others to the number of a hundred. My Lord's face, when he opened the door and saw the crowd, was expressive alike of astonishment and vexation, but he got through his part very well, and without evincing much boredom. Serjeant PARRY spoke with that *ore rotundo* and breadth of expression usual in gentlemen of his profession, and behaved like a gentleman, wishing to withdraw so soon as Lord DERBY had replied to the deputation; but LUCAS, of the *Star*, is rather a truculent man; with a notion that he possesses great argumentative powers, and he wanted to draw Lord DERBY into the *pros and cons* of the question. Lord DERBY seemed beginning to grow angry at this, and Mr. LUCAS' friends hurried him out of the room.

On Sunday afternoon it was said at the Carlton Club that the Conservatives would have a majority of at least twenty, as the young Marquis of Bath, who is the "whipper-in" of the party, had been extensively active and very lucky. The *Times*, of Monday, announced the anticipated majority at thirty, but no one had the least idea that it would be so large as nearly treble that number. I went down to Westminster at 4½ o'clock on Monday, and found the "fourth estate" handsomely and efficiently represented. The proprietors and one or two of the writers of the cheap daily papers were there, and there was also a good sprinkling of the contributors to the periodical literature of the day. Inside the house was a grand show, the Peeresses' Gallery was crammed with ladies in their fresh Spring toilets, all the space in front of the throne was crowded, the Ambassadors' gallery was chock full, and there were fourteen Bishops present, looking like imposing old dowagers, in their lawn sleeves and robes. The debate, was nothing very much, though Lord GRANVILLE lost his temper in the middle of his speech and gave that sneering, sarcastic, ill-blooded cripple, Lord GREY, a sharp setting down. Old LYNDHURST, who that day had attained his eighty-eighth year, spoke rather feebly, but he pronounced decidedly as to the legality of the Lords to do what they liked with the bill, and he greatly disappointed the cheap press people, who looked for a different verdict from him. At the conclusion of Lord LYNDHURST's speech, and while the house yet rang with cheers, Lord REDESDALE rose, and on his motion strangers had to withdraw. However, the excitement was too great for anybody to think of going home, so they hung about the lobbies, while others went up to their club or newspaper office or to the theatres, all to reunite at St. Stephen's at midnight. The defeat of the bill delighted the Conservatives, as they thought GLADSTONE would be driven from office, and they hate GLADSTONE like poison; but he won't go, nor will MILNER GIBSON, though they are said both to have offered their resignations to old PAM, who wouldn't hear of accepting them. This search for precedents, which is now being made, is merely a sham, and will have no tangible result. The two Houses of Parliament have taken different views of the question and are at issue about it—but they won't come to any serious rupture.

The Derby Day, Wednesday last, rose heavily, but soon cleared up and turned out lovely. The morning's rain had laid the dust, and it was not until the return from the Course that we were inconvenienced by it. There were never so many people there—it beat the Exhibition of 1857 far. The stand, the Course, the hill were all lined. The road was not so well attended as usual—there were a good many four-in-hand drags, too, filled with heavy Guardsmen with solemn faces and tawny moustaches, like bell-ropes hanging down on either side of their mouths, true types of the British swell, and there was the usual miscellaneous assemblage of gigs, carts, costermonger's, "flying bedsteads," and four-wheeled chaises. But the railroad is now so admirably arranged and comparatively so cheap (7s. 6d. first-class, there and back,) that it is very largely patronized. To be sure, you don't get first-class accommodation—you generally go down in the third-class carriage, and coming back a horse-box is not to be despised; but still you get there easily and without trouble. All the usual games carried on during the intervals between the races were in full force. There seemed to be sold more lobster salad than usual, and the air rang with the popping of the champagne corks. The black doll with the pipe in her mouth, called "Aunt Sally," was in great demand, but the Duke of BEAUFORT did not get into trouble for playing at her this year as he did last. The pea and thimble even have disappeared, but there was still prick-in-the-garter and the three cards for those who liked a little bit of illicit gambling. The greatest attraction this year, however, lay in the sparring. Wherever two men with square faces and flattened noses were to be found inviting the public to witness the "noble art of self-defence," illustrating it by punching each other about with boxing-gloves, here the largest crowd were to be seen gathered. Indeed, the princes of the day, much more thought of, followed and cheered than any on the ground, were JOHN C. HEENAN and TOM SAYERS, who went and cracked a bottle of champagne together at NICHOLSON's booth with great apparent affection. It is said that they were presented to the Princess MARY of Cambridge, but you must receive this *cum grano salis*. It is, however, certain that they seemed the most popular characters on the Course. The race itself was very good, and the winner, *Thormanby*, is a splendid fellow. I was immensely struck by the look of Mr. TOM BROWN's horse *Umpire* when he first came out of the paddock. He was in grand condition, and looked like going; but I suppose the distance was too much for him. MERRY, the owner of *Thormanby*, is a Scotchman—"MERRY of Belladrum" they call him. He himself wins upwards of £70,000 in bets alone, and his friends are also very fortunate: they believed in the horse from the first, and got on him when long odds were being laid against him.

That morning, when the jollity was beginning, and people were getting up, looking forward to a happy day, ALBERT SMITH, who for years had been the cause of so much fun and entertainment to thousands, passed to his account! His death was very sudden and unexpected, and he himself was unconscious of its approach. All sorts of preposterous stories of his illness have appeared in the newspapers, but you may depend on the particulars I now send you as correct. This day fortnight he walked from the Egyptian Hall to the Garrick Club in a pouring rain, without umbrella or great-coat. On his arrival at the Club he was wet to the skin, but instead of at once going home and changing his clothes, he actually sat down before a fire and dried his shirt on his body. He remained in his damp clothes and wet boots until a late hour in the evening, and the next day of course found himself with a severe cold. Bronchitis set in, increasing day by day, until on the Saturday he was scarcely able to get through his entertainment. Then he returned home and took to his bed, and on Monday he was so ill that the surgeon attending him said it would be as much as his life were worth if he attempted to "show" at night. He was told this, and gave a reluctant and grumbling acquiescence; but, when he found that the time arrived, that he was not to be permitted to go to the Egyptian Hall, and that his friends had prepared bills announcing his illness, he grew furious, and vowed he would not be treated like a child. On Tuesday he was so ill that the services of an eminent physician were deemed requisite, and Dr. BURROUGHS was sent for. On his arrival he gave very little hope. That evening his breathing became dreadfully oppressed, the bronchial tubes were full of phlegm, the lungs were rapidly congesting, and he could not inflate them. At eleven he became unconscious, and remained so until eight the next morning, when he died very calmly, and without the smallest struggle. He was prostrated, weak and helpless. Originally his constitution was iron like, wonderfully strong, and capable of endurance; but he never recovered the attack of epilepsy which he had five months since, and he had not strength to resist the bronchitis. There were present with him his poor little wife, to whom he had been only nine months married, and his brother ARTHUR, to whom he was tenderly attached. For years he had lived a very hard life, never drinking to excess, for it seemed impossible for him to exceed, but eating and drinking heavily, sitting up late, taking no exercise, and doing everything unhealthy. He had just begun to grow domesticated, to take pleasure in his sweetly pretty house and grounds at Fulham, and to look forward to a long enjoyment of prosperous and happy middle age, when he was cut off in the prime of his life, for he died the day before his forty-fourth birthday. I have just returned from his funeral, which took place to-day at the Brmpton Cemetery, at 1½ o'clock. It was conducted in the quietest and most private manner, for poor ALBERT had such a horror of funereal show that he left an express direction in his will that the sum should not exceed £20. There were present only his brother ARTHUR, his father-in-law ROBERT KEELEY, his executor ARTHUR PRATT BARLOW, and two old friends, EDMUND YATES and R. I. LANE, A. R. A. It was a very showery morning, but the sun shone out as they laid the poor fellow in the ground.

THE DERBY DAY.

From the London News, May 26.

There was probably never a finer or more successful Derby Day than that from which a quarter of a million of people returned, tired, but pleased, to the metropolis yesterday evening. Some said that there had been as great a concourse on the Downs at the Derby of the Exhibition year, but the police authorities, who are the best judges, gave yesterday the palm, and pronounced it to be the fullest Derby Day within their official remembrance. It seemed as if all the modern means of transit, added to all the old traditional modes of conveyance, and these latter further assisted by the pedestrian powers of all the racing amateurs of limited pecuniary resources, had conspired to pour out upon Epsom Downs such an ocean of human life—happy, muscular, variously clad, hungry, thirsty, orderly and disorderly, human life—as could only be spared from the greatest city in the world without a complete drying up of its ordinary current of population. It may be trite, but one hundred years hence it will be historical, and deeply interesting to note, that on May 23, 1860, the great movement of the Isthmian pilgrims commenced at about 4 o'clock in the morning, at which early hour all the pathways leading out of town were marked by black moving lines of pedestrians laden with the most extraordinary variety of burdens, and that the roadways were equally populous with patient donkeys, who only required a little more time to get over as much ground as the most agile of the Derby racers—the moving lines and the donkeys and the parniers, and the moveables, all belonging to the great costermongering population, who were determined to absorb the floating traffic of the Downs and to secure those admirable places at the ropes, which, at a later period of the day, made them the envy of the guinea ticket-holders of the grand stand.

The road yesterday was much the same as heretofore—that is to say as indescribable as ever. On it might be seen everything that would go upon wheels, and not a few which, as it eventually turned out, would not go at all. There was everything in the way of vehicular conveyance—grand, moderate, seedy, and used-up—from the very first drag down to the humble costermonger's cart, or the not much better postchaise which had been a pigeon roost any time these months past in the worst inn's worst yard. The quadrupeds, as a matter of course, were as numerous and not less varied, comprising a liberal percentage of those that wouldn't go and those that couldn't, and never should have been tried at all. All through Clapham and Cheam the road was lively, and the turnpike as annoying and obstructive as ever. Passing Merton, the evidences of mishaps became more numerous, and now and then was met a party looking wrathfully at the ill-conditioned brute that had brought them to grief, and which was still contemplating his hoofs with unswerving obstinacy, or else, as near the course, in a very animated way had tried outright, and reduced the blue-veiled clerks to the unpleasant necessity of passing the night under a hedge or getting into the shafts themselves. Of course, for these last there was no want of consolation in the way of liberal offers from the passers-by to let their friends know where they were, that the servant might be sent for them at bedtime, with friendly intimations now and then that the lamented decease of the quadruped would necessitate their calling for "order" next day on foot. At last, however, mingling with the crowds of pedestrians from both the railways, the whole stream pours on to the course, and settles down for the time, if we may so term it, into a vast metropolis, in all save the hours. Yesterday the hill, the Stand, the Corner were black with one dense mass of human beings of every grade, from peers to pickpockets; and all numerous "Aunt Sally's" were this time too many for their admirers, and their battered countenances were left unnoticed by the crowd who thronged in little groups all over the course to gaze upon the real battering of countenances afforded by a glove repetition of the contest between HEENAN and SAYERS. There is no disguising the fact that the "noble art of self-defence," as exemplified yesterday by the minor luminaries of the ring, all over the ground, was the attraction of the day. Even the light of science paled before the excitement of "stopping," "fibbing," or "hitting with the left," and the men with voltaic batteries, hitherto so patronized, in vain besought the passers-by to take the most astounding shocks for "only one ha'penny." Punch and Judy, performing monkies and precocious children; dogs, wearied and footsore, but still on their hind-legs, staggering through a weak performance, in spite of tempting morsels thrown them by the mischievous, were all disregarded when a ring was formed for fistic science. The crowd at once gathered round the scene of the mimic con but, where the usual formalities of the ring were observed with droll precision, and where, somewhat moved by applause, but greatly animated by subscriptions, the men proceeded to hit at each other with a skill and vigor that drew blood freely from both mouth and nose. Acrobats, organ boys, gaily dressed Italian peasants from Whitechapel, gipsies dispensing shilling fortunes (chequered, however, with large families and law-suits,) nigger melodists and German bands, prick-the-garter and conjurors, painted clowns, performing birds, and even the red-haired villain with the the three cards, who laughs at the police and reaps a rich harvest on these days, becomes as things of no account when two "big ones" set to. In some encounters there was a fair amount of skill shown, and, considering that the day was hot, the hitting hard, and that the sallow vagabonds had been at it all day, the exhibition of endurance was not the least astonishing part of it.

The first race on the Derby Day is very much akin to the first dull piece on a boxing night. It enables people to take their places, and nothing more. Yesterday it seemed scarcely to answer even this slight purpose, for the course was again thronged as soon as the horses passed. It was not till the clamor of the bell warned people that the event was near at hand that the multitude fairly settled down for that great race, on which, one way or the other throughout the country, more than a million is annually staked.

Perhaps there is not in the whole circle of human feelings a more exciting moment than that which elapses between the final announcement of the start for the Derby and the dropping of the numbers at the winning-post. At first there is a distant murmur, which seems to run along the air, then the straining eyes see a mountain of distant objects jutting along the edge of the hill, then there is a tramp, tramp—the ground begins to quiver, the shouting grows louder and nearer, every one calls frantically to everybody else to take off his hat, the horses sweep by like a tornado, the jockies are seen plying their whips with desperation, the "ruck" breaks, the failing horses drop off in despair, and at last with one wild bound the winner springs away, and shoots past the post amid the universal shout with which strained expectation at length relieves itself. Then the horses are all brought down to the Grand Stand, the crowd breaks into the ring, and if all the crowned heads in Europe were suddenly to appear upon the scene, they would not obtain one tithe of the admiration of which *Thormanby* was the object at that particular moment.

The defeat of *Umpire* was a great discouragement to the American party, who had calculated with much confidence upon being enabled to carry the champion's belt and the blue riband of the turf to America. Prior to the race the owner of *Nutbourne* lodged an objection against *Umpire*, on the ground that the horse was not of the age described. Mr. MERRY was warmly congratulated on the success of his horse, and it is said that he wins, on bets alone, upwards of £70,000. *Nutbourne* broke down when running very prominently.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft., for 3 yr. olds: colts. 8st 7 lb.; fillies, 8st 3lb., the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Last mile and a half. 24 subs

Mr Merry's Thormanby by Melbourne or Windhound out of Alice Hawthorn, 8st 7lb—Custance..... 1

Mr. Nichol's, The Wizard, by West Australian, dam by the Cure out of Elphin, 8st 7lb—A. French..... 2

Capt. Christie's Horror, by Wild Dayrell out of Sally, 8st 7lb—Chaloner..... 3

Count F. de Lagrange's Dangu by Fitz Gladiator, 8st 7lb. (carried 8st 8lb)—J. Quinton..... 4

The following also ran: Malmstone, Cramond, The Drone Nutbourne, Sutton, Bentinck, Leprechaun, Sir William, Restes, Cape Flyaway, The Rap Wallace, The Tiger, Man-at-Arms, Buccaneer, Tom Bowline, Lanchester, Vesta, Umpire, bro. to Rainbow, Loiterer, Largesse, Winton, The Rising Sun, Ebony, High Treason.

At exactly 25 minutes prior to the time of starting the numbers of the 30 competitors were displayed on the telegraph board. The horses assembled at the post with the utmost punctuality, and the ringing of the bell announced the start, even before a large majority of the spectators were prepared for it. *Bentinck* was the first to show prominently in the race, and he took a clear lead as the horses ascended the hill; following directly in his track were *Man-at-Arms*, *Nutbourne*, *Rising Sun* and *Restes*. In the extreme rear were *Sutton*, *Largesse* and *Loiterer*. *Bentinck*, increased his lead half-a dozen lengths on going up the hill, but before reaching the mile-post he disappeared from the front, and *Restes*, who had been heading the ruck, took up the running, with *Nutbourne*, *Horror*, *Rising Sun*, *Man-at-Arms*, *Buccaneer*, brother to *Rainbow*, *Thormanby*, *The Wizard*, *Dangu* and *Umpire* taking their places at the head of the ruck. On coming round Tattenham Corner the front lot were in close company, *Nutbourne* next the rails, having, perhaps, a slight lead with *Restes*, *The Wizard*, *Umpire*, *Buccaneer*, *Thormanby*, *Brother to Rainbow*, and *Horror* well up in his stride. On crossing the road *Nutbourne* broke down, and was pulled up, and soon after *Restes* was beaten. The *Wizard* then came to the front, and running in the middle of the course took a clear lead, followed by *Thormanby*, *Dangu*, and *Horror*. At the distance, *Thormanby* passed the *Wizard* without an effort, and *Horror* took third place half way up. From the moment that *Thormanby's* colors were seen in advance, however, the issue of the race was not in doubt; he ran home an easy winner by a length and a half, four lengths separated the second from the third, and four lengths the third from the fourth. The "running up" horses were *Sir William*, *Umpire*, *Buccaneer*, *Man-at-Arms*, *Cape Flyaway*, and *Restes*, who passed the post nearly in the order named. *Loiterer* and *Wallace* were the last two. *Thormanby* was twice nearly knocked on his head, and *Wallace* had a narrow escape of falling the instant the flag was dropped.

The value of the stakes, deducting the money to be paid to the second horse, the judge, and towards expenses is £6,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Commons on the 24th, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, a Committee of Ten was appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords for any proceedings upon the rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty. The Committee subsequently reported, *pro forma*, that they found the Lords had rejected the bill in question, and Lord PALMERSTON then gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. KINGLAKE, that Government had throughout supported the demand of the Swiss Government for a Conference of the Great Powers, and would continue to do so until Switzerland withdrew the demand.

Mr. LAING moved for a vote of credit on account of civil service estimates, which, after some strong opposition, was agreed to. The Opposition members pressed upon Government the necessity of proceeding in a regular way with the estimates, and it is supposed that their intention is to stave off the further consideration of the Reform bill, until the estimates are passed, and thereby kill the measure for this session. The *Times* says that the above proceedings have virtually decided the abandonment of the Reform bill, although some time may elapse before the measure is finally given up.

On the 25th, in the House of Commons, the action of the Lords on the bill repealing the paper duty was debated, and a Committee of Twenty-one was appointed to search for prededents.

The conduct of the Neapolitan Government was debated, and Lord PALMERSTON denounced it in the strongest terms, as entirely a Government of the Police.

The work of getting the *Great Eastern* ready for sea was proceeding vigorously and it was confidently asserted that she would be ready by the day named for her departure for New-York, the 9th June. Many improvements had been made in the details of the great ship.

Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes a letter to the newspapers, contradicting certain statements relative to the condition of that undertaking, as put forth by the promoters of the Danish route, and pointing out the disadvantages under which the latter enterprise must labor. Mr. SAWARD asserts that there is no intention to abandon the undertaking with which he is connected, and looks hopefully on the efforts now pending to restore the existing cable to working order.

The telegraph cable to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore, 1,200 miles long, was being tested.

The British Channel fleet, consisting of eight ships, had sailed on a cruise.

Great meetings in aid of Missions to Central Africa had been held in Manchester and Liverpool. Lord BROUGHAM was the principal speaker at both places, and urged that a vigorous support of the Missions, which would indirectly encourage the production of cotton, would tend to suppress the slave-trade and Slavery.

The London *Morning Chronicle* raises a warning voice against overtrading in the glut of cotton and predicts heavy losses through irresponsible traders.

The mysterious bark *Charles Truitt*, which had been lying at Queenstown for several months with a cargo of rifles from America, had left Queenstown for Liverpool. She was freighted by the Garibaldi Committee in New-York, but having arrived after the war was over she remained at Queenstown awaiting orders from the States. It was considered likely that GARIBALDI's late movement had led to her departure.

FRANCE.

Absolutism and History—Neapolitan Falsehoods—Policy of Bombs, the Less—Matters at Rome—Parisian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The wonder of the moment is how the Anti-Garibaldi journals manage to get up so many defeats for the hero of Varese and Como. Singular march that, from Marsala to Palermo, which was but a continuation of defeats! It seems to be the privilege of absolutist Governments to falsify history in the most bare-faced manner, without regard to the derision of the world. Thus when the war commenced on the Danube in 1854, and Russia had the monopoly of the telegraph, what a system of outrageous falsehood came to us from St. Petersburgh! And during the campaign in Italy, last year, what stupendous lies the Vienna telegraph lines were forced to bear to the different capitals of Europe! Even now, three-fourths of the people of the Austrian Empire and one-half of the people of Southern Germany, believe that the French were defeated at Solferino, and that NAPOLEON demanded an armistice and a peace because he had been defeated and his cause was hopeless.

We have now some superb specimens of this official lying from the Neapolitan Government. First, the Naples telegraph told us that had it not been for the two English frigates, GARIBALDI would never have effected a landing. Then, that a large number of the Chasseurs of the Alps were killed at Marsala by the Neapolitan frigates. Then, that GARIBALDI was not on the island at all. Then, that he had been defeated and totally routed at Calatifimi, and still later again defeated nearer Palermo, at Monreale. And now, to put a proper capital to this column of falsehood, an officer of the Government walks bravely into the Merchants' Exchange at Naples and officially proclaims that GARIBALDI, disheartened by his defeat at Monreale, has cut his throat with a razor!

These stories, invented at Naples, and as many more invented no one knows where, find a place and credence in the columns of the Legitimist and Catholic papers at Paris. The King of Naples, who has had the discretion to pack his trunks, and is really frightened out of his senses, changes his mind every hour; and unfortunately for him and his Government, insists upon an execution of his personal orders. Moreover, he is but a boy of 23, has a mind of very mediocre calibre, and is in the habit of fortifying his courage, in moments of danger, with something stronger than his native *lachryma christi*.

In the frame of mind the young King could invent no better retreat for his wounded pride than that of trying to keep Europe ignorant of the events in Sicily by means of false telegraphic dispatches. Fortunately, however, there are other sources of intelligence than the Naples telegraph, and among others, on which we can rely, the French Embassy at Naples has established a line of communication under its own flag between Naples and the island, and thus this small and short-sighted attempt to keep Europe ignorant of the progress of the revolution will only react with ridicule on its inventors.

So, too, of the forced afterthought of the King in sending a messenger, with promises of reform, after he saw that this was the only chance left. But the people of the island did not bite at this gilded bait, charged with a general amnesty, a liberal Constitution, railroads and other roads, gas, and an extension, for the Palermians, of their Rue de Rivoli, the whole terminating with a *mea culpâ! mea culpâ!* They knew that promises drawn out under a menace of violence were neither binding in law nor honor, more especially as the promises came from a Bourbon King and an admirer of absolutism on the throne. So they did well to reject them, and to resolve to give themselves an amnesty, a constitution, railroads, gas and the rest.

During the campaign of Italy, last year, the Lombards followed up the Austrians with a national air which the latter had prohibited as long as they had possession of the country, called the Milanaise. So, too, the brave followers of GARIBALDI have got their patriotic air for the occasion, which they call the Marsala-ise. The King of the Two Sicilies will hear it one of these days under his windows, if he has the courage to stop so long.

The Parisians are as rejoiced and as contented over the success of GARIBALDI as if France instead of Sicily were undergoing emancipation. It is so comfortable to know that a war for independence is going on *somewhere*, without blockading the Paris promenades or deranging the daily round of Paris pleasures! The affair does, indeed, excite an immense sympathy, and whatever may be the feeling of the Government, a great majority of the people rejoice in the success of the revolution. But for a vague feeling that, somehow or other, England is to draw political profit from the affair, I believe that the popular demonstrations of sympathy would be powerful enough in France to draw the Government more decidedly after them, and then we could see clearer to the end. At present no one is willing to admit that Sicily is to be annexed unceremoniously to Piedmont, even in presence of the popular vote of the island to that effect, and the great concern is now to know what is to be done with it. A Provisional Government, under a Dictatorship, will be established, but what then?

If there were no other indication of the popular feeling at Paris in favor of the Italian cause, a curious circumstance which has just taken place in regard to Gen. LAMORICIERE, would prove it. The police permit in the streets of Paris the sale, and the singing during the sale, of popular songs that have first been examined at the Censorship Bureau, and stamped with the colportage stamp. Several popular poets, aspirants for the manteau of Beranger, are constantly employed in this kind of composition, and every few days the street hawkers appear with a new collection, which are sold generally at from two to four sous each. Occasionally a song makes an immense hit, on account generally of some political allusion, sufficiently covered up to brave the rigors of the law. We have now an example of this immense success, attending a song which hits off LAMORICIERE. The song is entitled "*Maurice et Jeannette, ou le Rupture Amoureuse.*" It goes to the air "*Maman, le mal que j'ai,*" and was written by M. ALEXIS DALES. It is a love song, in which Jeannette is made to reproach her lover, Maurice, for certain infidelities in which she detected him the day before. The chorus runs thus:

"Ah! quel déboire amer!
Ton injustice
Fait mon supplice;
J'te croyais l'coe

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 8.

$11,000 Va St. 6s	93¾	11 Hudson River Rl'd.	48⅛
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	50 Harlem R. Pref	39¾
5,000 do	b60 84¾	200 Reading Railroad	41⅝
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	83¾	82 do	s. 60
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	65	100 do	41⅛
2 000 Erie R. Ba., 1875	48	25 Mich. Central R.	53
1,500 Hud. R.R 1st m	107	150 do	52⅞
3,000 R. R.R. Con. Bs.	84¾	10 do	s. 30
2,000 T. B. & A. 2d M.	42¾	20 N. J. Central Rl'd	120
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	15¾	300 M. S. & N. In. R.	b30 12¾
$1,000 do	18	100 do	b60 12¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	80	10 do	12¾
3,000 Gal. & C. 2d M B.	92	150 do	12¾
17 Merchants' Bank	104	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	24
30 B of the St. of N. Y	98¾	100 do	s. 30 24
23 Am. Ex. Bank	104½	50 do	24½
6 Continental Bank	102¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
150 Del., L. & W. R.	52¾	500 do	b60 64
10 Ocean Bank	96½	550 do	63¾
10 do	97	10 Clev., C. & C. R.	93
200 Pacific M. S. Co	93½	310 Clev. & Pitts R.	10
10 do	93¾	350 Gal. & Chicago R.	64½
50 do	s10 93¾	50 do	s10 64¼
50 do	s10 93	50 do	s60 64⅜
50 do	93	100 do	s60 64⅜
50 do	s10 93¾	150 do	64⅜
450 N. Y. C. R.	82	50 do	s10 64⅜
100 do	s30 81¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 30
200 do	b60 82	75 Chicago & R. I. R.	69½
100 do	b30 82	100 do	s10 69½
250 do	c 82	100 do	69¾
5 do	89¾	25 Chicago B. & Q. R.	75¾
300 Erie Railroad	19¾	50 do	b30 75½
150 do	19¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1865	102¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R.	69¾
15,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	84¾	200 do	b60 69¾
10 000 N. C. State 6s	99	50 La Crosse & Mil. R	¾
2,000 E. R. Con bs '62	46	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
1,000 Har R. 3d m. bs	85	200 do	b60 63¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91	400 do	63¾
300 New-York Cen. R.	82	100 do	b60 63¾
50 do	s30 82¾	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	64¾
100 do	s30 82¾	50 do	s10 64¾
100 do	b60 82	100 do	64¾
400 Erie Railroad	19¾	100 do	s10 64⅝
5 Hudson R. Railr'd	48¾	50 do	s10 64
20 Harlem Railroad	12¾	50 do	s30 63¾
300 do	12¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 30
300 Harlem R. Pfd	39¾	200 do	30
200 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 93	100 do	29¾
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	s60 12	100 do	23¾
5 Panama Railroad	134½		

FRIDAY, June 8—P. M.

With the exception of State and Federal securities, which hold firm and in demand, the Market for stocks to-day was dull through the early Board, and lower on most of the shares in the afternoon. The business was comparatively moderate at both sessions, but the feeling of the majority of the speculators at the Board was rather in favor of selling for a further decline, so far as the New-York and Western Railway shares are concerned. And yet the progress made thus far in getting prices down is scarcely equal to a similar movement last week, when the same parties were running short on the chances of less favorable advices from Europe. New-York Central closed 81⅞@82, as against 82½ yesterday afternoon; New-York and Erie 19½@⅝, the same as yesterday; Hudson 48¼@49, same bid as yesterday; Harlem Preferred 39½ sales, and then offered at 39½; Galena 64@64½, against 64½@⅝ yesterday; Rock Island 69½, which is ⅛@¼ down; Cleveland and Toledo steady at yesterday's price. Illinois Central was pressed by one or two buyers in competition this afternoon, and the sales ran down to 63½ ₱ cent. The supposition is that some of the English purchases at 57@58 in London have come to this market for a profit. At the latest date by the *Africa* the quotation stood 57@59, with sales at 58½ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern fell off ¼ ₱ cent. on the Guaranteed shares, Michigan Central ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday. Pacific Mail was especially weak this afternoon, offered at 92 at the close. Panama ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. The general Share market at the close was reported weak on the closing prices, but inactive both in the demand and in the offers to sell.

In United States Stocks a small sale of Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents was made at 102¼ ₱ cent. There was no supply of United States 5s of 1874 coupon stock under 104½ ₱ cent., and nothing done in the 6 ₱ cents. of 1867–68. The registered 5s of 1874 are withheld from market. The transfers are closed until 1st July, the interest being passed to the credit of present holders on 31st May. In Railway Bonds there is not much activity; prices steady. We learn that $940,000 of the two millions second mortgage of the Hudson River, due 16th December, have already been extended, and the process of renewal now promises to make the negotiation so far complete in a few months that outside parties will be found to take whatever sum of the new bonds may then remain over, and pay cash to the holders of the old. In State Stocks, Missouri 6s advanced to 84¾, sales. Tennessees were not offered under 92¾ ₱ cent., 92½ bid; North Carolinas again sold at 99 ₱ cent. The demand on this department of the Stock list is very materially influenced by the cheapness of money, and the difficulty of placing it on mercantile security to anything like the advantage offered in State Stocks on the eve of their July dividend. At the same time, the number of sellers at the Board rather diminishes than otherwise as prices go up.

In the Money Market the day has been unusually dull. Some of the Stock firms are paying off their demand loans at low rates for the want of business to employ them. The few new quotations in this way range from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. The Bill Brokers make still louder complaints of want of material in the shape of first-class mercantile paper, and when strictly prime lists are offered, the rates are made cheap to the borrower, the range 4½ to 5½ ₱ cent. for indorsed or double-name bills, 60 days to 6 months, and 5@6 ₱ cent. for choice single names. The private advices per *Africa* to-day are calculated to make even these low terms easier, as in London the discount market had already fallen below the 4 ₱ cent. to which the Bank had reduced its rate. Private letters quote as low as 3½ ₱ cent.

The Exchanges for the *Glasgow* to-morrow are being done at 109¾@109⅞ on London, principally at the inside figure, and 5.14¾@5.13¾ on Paris. The export demand for Bullion for this steamer is reported this afternoon at $300,000.

The newspaper files by the *Africa* this morning report a little more business in London in American Stocks. The London *Times* of May 26 quotes as follows:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Exchange.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.	96 to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	94 to 95	94¾
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.	93 to 94	
Do., 5 ₱ cent.	83 to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	78 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent, red. 1875.	81 to 82	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1880	91 to 93	91¾
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	43 to 44	dis. 42 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	84 to 86	85
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '90.	94 to 96	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. con., 1890	94 to 96	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	85 to 87	
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 1 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	61 to 63x. c.	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	94 to 96	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	71 to 76	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	86 to 90x. c.	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 90	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	77 to 78	78
Do., Bonds, 1863, '71, '75, assented	45 to 50	
Do., shares, assented	19 to 20	19¾ ⅝
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	89 to 91	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1880	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870.	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,666,533	Increase £81,190
Other deposits	12,569,848	Increase 344,166
Rest	3,278,026	Increase 6,604
Government securities	£9,728,943	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,936,674	Decrease. £329,366
Notes unemployed	8,346,100	Increase. 723,510

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,223,-290; being a decrease of £381,775; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,844,195, showing an increase of £316,845, when compared with the preceding return.

The May traffic on the Southern Michigan line we understand to be, in round numbers, $180,-000, against $137,000 same month last season—an increase of $43,000.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, at the annual meeting on Monday:

Cincinnati.—Larz Anderson, James Hall, Wm. W. Scarborough, Charles D. Coffin, Edward Flint, Henry C. Lord, Wm. R. Clement, Jos. Torrence, Samuel W. Pomeroy, James D. Lenmer, James C. Hall. *St. Louis.*—Lewis B. Parsons, Henry D. Bacon. *Lawrenceburg.*—Theo. Gaslay. *New-York.*—Wm. H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Samuel W. Comstock, Joseph W. Alsop, Fred. Schuchardt, Edward Delane, William Whitewright, Jr.

The whole line is now financially encumbered as follows:

Capital stock		$7,534,681—
Less pledged to the City of Cincinnati to secure a loan of $600,000	1,000,000—	6,584,681 00
Loan of City of Cincinnati		600,000 00
Loan on 1st mortgage bonds, redeemable Oct. 1, 1872		2,000,000 00
Loan on 2d mortgage bonds, redeemable Oct. 1, 1889		268,000 00
Loan on construction bonds, redeemable March 1, 1865		4,242,000 00
Loan on income bonds, redeemable May 1, 1881		3,320,000 00
Bills payable on settlement of account with W. H. Aspinwall and associates		360,000 00
Bill payable on temporary loans to pay 1st m. coupons		15,000 00
Rent of rolling power		90,878 89
Charges due to other roads	15,930 89	
Pay rolls and bills unsettled prior to May 1, 1860	71,975 21	
Open account unsettled	568 46—	88,478 56
Open float debt and interest	134,962 06	
Unpaid interest coupons	2,613,375 00—	1.750,358 06
Total		$19,368,392 51

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State

In April, 1859	$69 879 46
Do do do 1860	49 763 10
Decrease in April, 1860	20,116 32
Tolls received on all the Canals of the State in May, 1860	530,806 19
Do do do 1859	203,536 78
Increase in May, 1860, over May, 1859.	156,269 41
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation, April 25, to the end of May, 1860	409,569 33
Do April 15, do 1859	273,416 24
Net increase during the season	136,153 09

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$407,855	$724,205	$1,134,281
Thrown on Market	476,751	661,135	1,137,043
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$20,177,496	$48,524 061	$16,352,693
Thrown on Market	25,462 757	49,037,595	46,507,653

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	811	$369,805	280	$85,152	90	$21,306
Mf. of Cotton.	832	177 321	256	34,536	41	6,983
Mf. of Silk	370	369 114	24	7,888	19	13,8.6
Mf. of Flax	270	72,990	35	4,173	28	3,955
Miscellan's	145	100,940	58	10,282	51	813
Total	2,428	$1,090 170	653	$142,091	229	$46,873
		142 091				1,090,170
Total Entered		$1,232,261	Total Marketed			$1,137,043

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for the month of May, are as follows:

1859	$91,868 62
1860	89 577 81
Decrease	$2,290 81

This apparent decrease results from the charges for two months of connecting roads being deducted at this time, instead of one. The business of the month itself shows a gain over last year of $827 69. The receipts and expenses for the first eight months of the fiscal year (October to June) stand as follows:

	8 mos. end'g May 31, '59.	8 mos. end'g May 31, '60.
Receipts	$698,556 66	$739,517 44
Expenses	181,006 71	461,783 18
Net Profit	$218,549 95	$277,734 26

Showing an increase in receipts of $40,960 78, and a decrease of expenses of $18,223 53, making a net improvement in eight months of $59,184 31. Extensive repairs have at the same time been made in the track and rolling stock, both of which are now in good order. Every train upon the road is now run with coal-burning engines. The saving in fuel in consequence of the reduction of the mileage and the use of coal, has been very great. In 1854–5 the item of fuel amounted to $129,349. In 1855–6 to $130,961; in 1859 $61,155, and for the present year it will not exceed $55,000, showing a saving in this item alone of $75,000 over previous years.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 11,-293 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,126 bushels Wheat, 60,018 bushels Corn, 13,646 bushels Oats, 4,955 bushels Rye, 168 bbls. Provisions, and 330 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 60 bbls., at $5 31 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 500 bags Costa Rica at 14c.; 70 bags Rio, at 13⅜c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Transactions have been limited again to-day, though no important changes have occurred in prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FISH—Most kinds have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no remarkable changes today. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from the home trade. Prices are generally quoted steady. Sales 11,250 bbls. including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15@$5 25
Extra State	5 30@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, to-day, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 2 660 boxes Palermo Oranges at $3 05@$4 80, and 1,000 boxes Palermo Lemons at $2 55@$3 25, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices have been supported. The reported sales amounted to 43,000 bushels, including amber Western, part at $1 41; Milwaukee Club (which constituted the bulk of the sales) at $1 39@$1 30, and White California, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and it has been in good request at advanced rates. Sales 68,500 bushels, at 61c.@64c. for heated and damp, and 64½c.@65½c., chiefly 65c., for sound mixed Western, and 67c.@68c. for Yellow Western and Southern, and 79c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye continues dull and heavy at 84c.@86c. ₱ bush. Sales 5,000 bushels. Barley is neglected. Oats are in request, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market has been only moderately active during the past week for State and Western Flour. The home trade have been the principal buyer. These have purchased rather sparingly. They have been claiming concessions, which holders generally refused to yield, though the latter have been disposed to accept somewhat lower prices. The demand from shippers have been mainly for State brands. The decline in rates of freight has been favorable to export movements. The inquiry for high grades has been decidedly less active, and considerable irregularity has been apparent in the market for such descriptions. Southern Flour has been in limited request, though purchasers have had any existing advantage. Canadian Flour has attracted less attention, and has tended downward. Low and medium brands have been in fair supply; the better grades have been scarce. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 87,750 bbls., against 110,000 bbls. the previous week. Wheat improved early in the week. The demand was mainly for Spring, which was wanted by shippers. The receipts did not equal the sales, and this circumstance tended to increase the confidence of sellers. Winter Wheat was not in much request. Millers were not disposed to buy freely. The heaviness in Flour had the effect of discouraging such purchasers. Within a few days the transactions have been somewhat restricted, as holders of Milwaukee Club have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. Winter Wheat could be obtained at reduced rates, but it was not actively sought after, and at the close holders complained of the difficulty of inducing purchasers to even offer any price for cargoes of white. Corn opened heavily, the receipts having been large, and receivers having exhibited much eagerness to sell. During the past two days the demand has been good, and the market has favored holders."

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Has been in request within our former range.

MOLASSES—The sales include 250 bbls. New Orleans, at 48c.@50c.; 362 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@34c., chiefly at 29c @31c., and 150 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at from 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been in request, including Common, at $1 55 a $1 57½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been less animated for the principal varieties, which, however, are quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled, to day, sales having been reported of 900 bbls., including New Mess, at $18@$18 12½; New Prime at $13 40; Old Mess at $17 25, and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is scarce and wanted, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inactive. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 270 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$16 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 4,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@7¾c., with some Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c; 708 hhds. Melado, part at 5c., and 165 boxes Havana on private terms.

TOBACCO—Spanish has been more freely offered and purchased. The transactions in Domestic have been limited. We have heard of sales of 26 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c @8¾c.; 74 cases Seedleaf at 4¾c. @ 18c.; 636 bales Havana at 27c.@42c., and 190 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour, to fill up, 6,000 bushels Wheat, and 100 tons Linseed Cake, on private terms; also 5 tons Oil, at 24s. For London, 2 000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 2,100 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 7¾d.

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Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

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ENGLISH HAUNCH OF MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY, AND MUTTON, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, just received per steamer. English Mushroom Ketchup, $2 per gallon. English Malt Vinegar, $1 60. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;
150 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
597 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
291 flint-lock pistols.
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TO BOOK-BINDERS AND PRINTERS.—A large lot of second-hand paper-cutters, of Austin's, Biel's, and other makers, on hand, for sale cheap, and one second-hand Mallory patent cutter. They are all in good order. Also a large assortment of new Mallory cutters of the latest improvement. E. R. & T. W. SHERIDAN, No. 45 Ann-st., New-York City.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services of the new Washington-square M. E. Church, corner of Macdougal and 6th sts., will take place on SABBATH, June 10. Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, D.D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. B. S. FOSTER, D.D. The regular services of this Church will be preaching on the Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sessions of the Sabbath School—9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly lecture Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Classes, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

AHEAD OF ALL!!—THE FIRST STRAWBERRY and Ice Cream Festival of the season will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 12. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. S. FOSTER, D. D., Rev. J. O. ROGERS, Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD. Little MARTHA DAVIS, the celebrated juvenile vocalist, has been engaged, and will sing. Tickets 25 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets may be procured of J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, or at the door on the evening. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. McDENAMY, REV. THOMAS WALSH, and the friends of an Open Bible in the Public Schools, will meet in public conference the supporters of a Romish Education without the Bible, and with such absurdities as Transubstantiation, in Tiford Hall, No. 51, between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Weekly lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 33d-st., east of 8th-av. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse on *Temperance*, by the Pastor, J. R. W. SLOANE. On MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a lecture by B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND, Esq., on *The Customs and Religion of the Chinese*. The lecture will be illustrated with specimens of idols, &c.

THE FIRST MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL, of the Strong-place Baptist Church, of South Brooklyn, having just completed expressly for their school a very large and substantial brick building, on the corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., will dedicate the same with appropriate services on SUNDAY EVENING, June 10.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1860.—The exercises will consist of addresses and singing. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, now worshipping on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th av., (entrance in 33d-st.) Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion Sabbath morning, June 17. Preparitory sermon THURSDAY, June 14, at 8 P. M.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW LEE-avenue Reformed Dutch Church will (D. V.) be laid by Rev. S. A. VAN VRANKEN, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., next MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. JAMES ELLS and Rev. N. E. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, MINISter to the North Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW in the Chapel (Trenor Hall), corner Broadway, entrance in 34th st. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M., and Bible Class at 9½ A. M.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be appropriate to the Second Anniversary of the opening of Union Chapel. Seats free, and strangers and the public made welcome.

REV. DR. KREBS, HAVING RETURNED from the General assembly, will preach in Rutgers-st. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ADGER, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, will preach in the same place at 4 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 47th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The New Life*. In the evening—*Philip's

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Mr. ACKER is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. CORNLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—LORETTA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—NORMA—POOR PILLICODDY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PO-CA-HON-TAS—GEN. JACKSON—DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LEOLINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 326—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An invitation to "All lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws; and to all friends of commerce, manufactures and agriculture," to meet at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT, drew together several thousand persons, who ratified the nominations unanimously, and applauded the speakers without stint. Hon F. A. TALLMADGE presided, and the report of the doings of the Baltimore Convention was read by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES and Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, and Hon. ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. HENRY, who spoke for two hours and a half, reviewing the positions of the Democratic and Republican parties, and arguing that the Union Party is the only party that can restore peace to the entire country. During the meeting an extract was read from Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, to the effect that he would vote for BELL and EVERETT, even if his should be the only vote cast for them in this state.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., calling at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. The news embodies various matters of interest. There is no longer room to doubt the success of the Garibaldi movement in Sicily. His entire march upon the capital from Marsala appears to have encountered no serious resistance; and our latest advices leave his forces surrounding Palermo, and on the eve of attempting the capture of that city by assault. That the attempt would be triumphant there was no reason to doubt, as disaffection was universal in the city, and the royal troops could make no available resistance. At Messina a new outbreak had occurred, which had been temporarily suppressed. Throughout the island the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The military were shut up in the forts, leaving the country in the hands of the insurgents. This representation of affairs is, of course, denied by the official bulletins of the Neapolitan Government, which report the overthrow of the rebels and the entire loyalty of the peasantry. On the other hand a Geneva paper states, what the London *News* confirms upon what it declares to be unquestionable authority, that GARIBALDI had already gained possession of Palermo, and had proclaimed himself Dictator of Sicily. This presentation of the case is doubtless a sanguine anticipation of the sure march of events. In the meantime the general aspect of events in Europe was becoming formidable. The dissatisfaction of the Emperor of the French with the course of VICTOR EMANUEL was no longer disguised; and the belief that he had concluded a secret alliance with the Emperor of Russia, in regard not only to the Italian but to the Turkish question, gained ground. It was also intimated that the *Moniteur*, in a few days, would contain a speech of M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, on the Eastern question, which would startle Europe with the disclosure of the allied plans. The reports from Central Italy are of dissatisfaction in the army, and discontent with the Administration of Gen. FANTI, the Minister of War. It was hinted that Papal money had not been idle in producing this state of things. The story of a misunderstanding between Gen. LAMORICIERE and Marshal GUYON is contradicted. The English news has been anticipated by the telegrams of the *Prince Albert*.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. GREENE, of Missouri, reported adversely to the admission of the Territory of Utah. The bill reported to carry into effect the Asiatic treaties, was passed. The remainder of the session was occupied with private bills. In the House, the Missouri contested election case was disposed of, by a vote of 94 against 92 against the claim of Mr. BARRETT. Mr. BLAIR was sworn in, and took his seat. Mr. HICKMAN called up his resolution from the Judiciary Committee, reporting against the claim of the President, in his special message of March 28, to be exempted from any inquiry. After some debate, the resolution was adopted, on vote—Yeas 87, Nays 40.

The Japanese Embassy left Washington yesterday morning and arrived at Baltimore at noon, where they were received by the Mayor and city authorities; with whom they subsequently dined at the Gilmor House. The display on the part of the Fire Department very much gratified and astonished them. The whole proceedings connected with the entertainment of the Embassy were of a most enthusiastic nature.

The pyrotechnic establishment of the Messrs. HADFIELD, situated in East Williamsburgh, Newtown, Queens County, L. I., was blown up yesterday afternoon. Two men, Mr. CHARLES HADFIELD, one of the proprietors, and an employe named JACOB CREIG, were instantly killed. Mr. HENRY HADFIELD, another of the proprietors, and a man named JOHN HUNTER were severely wounded, and about a dozen others received slight injuries. The establishment consisted of twelve one-story buildings, seven of which were destroyed by fire communicated by the explosion. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at $2,000. It is supposed that while Mr. HADFIELD was filling a "star rocket," he accidentally set fire to the composition. The roof of the building was blown fifty feet into the air. Sixty kegs of powder in an adjoining building fortunately did not explode.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge yesterday were very burdensome, and over thirteen hours were used in its deliberations. In the morning the election of the remaining grand officers was completed, and the imposing ceremony of installation took place. The reports of the Standing Committees were subjected to lengthy and able debates, continued throughout the afternoon and evening. Among the principal ones was the resolutions rescinding the resolution providing that the Annual Balls in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund be under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, which was carried. The *interest* of the evening session was the action in the case of Eastern Star Lodge No. 228. The room was densely crowded by visitors.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, several convicted prisoners were remanded by the Recorder for sentence. Judge RUSSELL, who is assisting the Recorder for this term, sentenced WM. H. REILLY, a noted gambler and rowdy, to two years in the State Prison. The offence which REILLY committed was an assault with intent to kill. In view of his bad antecedents, Judge RUSSELL let him off very lightly. It was anticipated that he would have been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The recent raid against awnings on Broadway brought out a savage letter from a leading mercantile firm doing business on Broadway, which last evening was sent in to the Board of Councilmen. The letter stated that they had been compelled to pay a fine of $5 for retaining an awning over their store door, and after applying various denunciatory epithets to the Corporation Attorney, asked a remittance of the fine. After a spirited debate the communication was referred. No business of importance was transacted, and an adjournment took place till next Tuesday evening.

The Quarantine Commissioners continued their session yesterday, examined some new witnesses, and considered some new claims. They took dinner and adjourned till Wednesday next.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon on the Railway shares and Pacific Mail, and steady on State Stocks. The day was also a dull one in Money and Exchange; no change in rates.

A very limited demand prevailed for Cotton at former figures. Flour was in moderate request at about previous quotations. Milwaukee Club Wheat was pretty actively sought after at full prices. Corn advanced a shade, having been less abundant. Provisions were quiet, as were likewise Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Metals, Oils, Tallow, Teas, Hemp and Seeds. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand. A livelier business was reported in Spanish Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and lower. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Sorrows of a Candidate.

The moment a man becomes a candidate for the Presidency he is open to persecution in varied forms. Not only do his opponents feel justified in overwhelming him with abuse, but his friends err in the opposite extreme by fairly smothering him with ill-judged praise. The early incidents of his boy-life are dug from oblivion. Everything that he did after emerging from pinafores to trousers becomes known to the discriminating public, and nothing but the difficulty of gathering data prevents zealous inquirers from going back to his cradle-days, and learning from his nurse if he took kindly to Godfrey's Cordial. In that chaotic period when boyhood ends, while it would be unfair to say that manhood begins, his doings are made the subject of vigilant scrutiny; and Heaven help him if he has ever been led astray by the warm passions of youth, and indulged in worse dissipation than sermons and soda-water. The journals of the day make mirrors of their columns, and in the reflection one is puzzled to know whether he should worship a saint, or give his vote in the coming election to defeat a devil.

To say nothing of the pictorial papers, which at once set a special artist at work to boil down the probable and possible ugliness of all preceding Presidents, and resolve it into a "faithful likeness" of the nominee, he is made the mangled victim of the poets, and done to death in rhyme in a fashion which wholly transcends the cruelty of prose. For instance, not a month has elapsed since the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN at Chicago, and yet that unfortunate individual has already been made the theme of more odes than celebrate the prowess of ACHILLES or the doings of HECTOR. Unrequited love and unrewarded virtue are at a discount, and poor LINCOLN in their stead is dragged through lanes of tortuous verses, and over the roughest rhythm. Although a man of quiet and inoffensive habits, unaddicted to equestrian exercise, he is represented as a warrior mounted on an irrepressible steed, leading an army on to victory, and bearing in his hand a banner covered with various nonsensical inscriptions. He is represented in various picturesque attitudes as a rail-splitter and as a guider of oxen. All this is very silly, and we cannot help thinking very useless. It is true that in the days of his youth Mr. LINCOLN was guilty of splitting rails, but as he did it simply with the intent of obtaining an honest livelihood, it is neither to his disadvantage or otherwise. We believe that Mr. LINCOLN himself does not view that particular period of his life with any peculiar pride or gratification, although there is nothing in it of which he has the slightest reason to be ashamed. But he certainly does not claim that his manual dexterity with the maul and the wedge give him any special title to the Presidency of the Republic. There is nothing in the employment peculiarly conducive to the development of intellect, or to the acquisition of the knowledge of the principles of government and political economy, for which the incumbent of that office will have special need.

The campaign of 1840, in which the cry of "log cabin and hard cider" played so conspicuous a part, is very likely to mislead enthusiastic politicians into the belief that similar results can now be produced by similar devices. It must be remembered, however, that the cry was then started as a taunt by the enemy. The Baltimore *Republican*, the organ of the Democracy, sneered at Gen. HARRISON as a candidate, and attempted to ridicule him as living in a log cabin, and drinking hard cider: "Give him these," said the *Republican*, "and he will never ask to be President." His friends took up the sneer, and turned the tables upon his assailants, by making a merit of what they had cited as a reproach. It was the intended taunt that made the cry so popular. No such reason for it exists in this case. The Democrats have learned something from experience. They will not again venture upon the experiment of citing the humble life and homely occupation of any candidate as a reason against electing him to any office in the people's gift. It is chief among the glories of our institutions that men may rise from the lowest to the highest position in the nation.

But it is not worth while to make the mistake of supposing that the fact of splitting rails, or of living in a log cabin in early life, constitute reasons for electing any man President. Mr. LINCOLN had brains, energy, perseverance and virtue enough to escape from the necessity of splitting rails and devote himself to higher objects and more widely useful pursuits;—and in this fact, and in the success with which he has pursued these higher aims, lies his fitness for the high office for which he has been made a candidate. If he were *still* a mere splitter-of-rails no one would dream of making him President.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S STEAMERS.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

> The TIMES of this morning, in trying to account for the fact that "no attempt has been made to compel Commodore VANDERBILT to be amenable to the law of the land and to public opinion," in the matter of overcrowding his steamers which take passengers to California, recurs to the circumstance that he commenced a suit against the TIMES "some months ago" for what it published on the subject. That seems to have silenced the TIMES pretty effectually, and certainly accounts in part for what excited our surprise.

All very well;—only it happens that Commodore VANDERBILT did *not* "commence a suit against the TIMES," nor anything of the kind. He only caused the *Post* to announce that he had done so, and to protest vehemently and editorially against the horrible injustice of throwing out any aspersions against his mode of conducting his own private business. The *Post* was thus not only "silenced effectually," so far as casting any censure upon his steamboat operations was concerned, but was also actively enlisted in protecting his impositions from that very public opinion to which it now appeals.

We are very glad, however, that the *Post* seems now inclined to take a more independent view of the duties and obligations of a man who controls the commerce between this City and the Pacific, towards those whom he has so completely in his power. If it will continue to press the matter on public attention, instead of permitting its columns to be used to defame others who may attempt the task, something may be accomplished towards remedying the evils, which all persons going by sea to California are now compelled to encounter.

Affairs in Mexico.

The intelligence which we published yesterday, of the failure of the mercantile house of JECKER & Co. in Mexico, has a good deal of importance in its bearing upon public affairs in that country. This house has played a very conspicuous part in sustaining the rotten fabric of priestcraft and tyranny which has so long oppressed the energies of the Mexican people. Its members are among the last of that long line of adventurers who have come from Europe for the purpose of preying upon the ignorance and necessities of the Mexicans;—and their failure affords good reason to hope that the race of mercenary plunderers has at last come to an end. The fact that GABRIAC, the French Minister, who has made his diplomatic character the cloak for his mercenary and unprincipled projects, shares the misfortunes of his accomplices, will afford very general satisfaction in the community which has suffered so deeply from his schemes. And the lesson will not be lost upon those partisans of the Miramon misrule in this country, whose faith has been sustained by drafts upon the establishment which has now been ruined by its reliance upon this base and fraudulent Government.

It is reported that JECKER & Co. have failed for $4,400,000, and that their assets amount to $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years, promising to surrender 25 per cent. of their capital each year, together with 6 per cent. interest. Their creditors refused this proposition. It is quite probable that the assets of JECKER & Co. will prove for the most part worthless, and that the creditors will receive little or nothing. This house has been in the habit of supplying its customers with large drafts on Europe at a high rate of exchange, receiving the funds therefor at their banking-house in the City of Mexico. For instance, Mons. GABRIAC, about to leave for France, has doubtless recently paid into the hands of JECKER hundreds of thousands of dollars, and taken drafts on Paris or London. JECKER & Co. also receive deposits, and their vaults have been the principal depository of the coin of business men in the City of Mexico. For two years past a large portion of the coin thus received has been paid out by them to the Miramon Government, they receiving from the latter millions of scrip or bonds at a small percentage, and from the priests mortgages on church property. The firm have had no opportunity to send the coin to Europe to meet their drafts, even if they had it on hand; and the probability is, that since the failure of MIRAMON'S expedition to Vera Cruz, large drafts from Europe have come back upon them protested. It is also quite probable that the continued successes of the Liberals in the interior caused depositors to have less confidence in the stability of JECKER & Co., (who must stand or fall with the Church Party,) and simultaneously with the return of protested drafts from Europe, they may have made a run on the house and caused its failure. While JECKER & Co., as the financial agents and supporters of the Church Party, are lost to that cause their obligations, scattered as they must be in large sums and among many, will raise a small army of creditors, every one of whom will sustain the Miramon Government, or at least advocate some compromise which binds the Liberals to acknowledge the bogus stock issued by that Government, and which forms so large a portion of the assets from which alone they can hope to realize their demands. But all this will avail but little. The house of JECKER & Co., and all of those who have rested upon it, will go by the board. The concern has doubtless considerable coin on hand which may be seized upon, and with which the first and last payment of their indebtedness can be made.

In addition to this important failure, it is stated that the diplomatic corps has suspended all relations with the Miramon Government. The extent and meaning of this information we cannot at present determine. If the "diplomatic corps," which has sustained the Miramon Government with such pertinacity, has withdrawn, they have doubtless left a ship which they know is sinking.

It is also stated that Gen. URAGA, with 12,000 men, has surrounded MIRAMON near Queretaro, after having overthrown his vanguard. It looks as though URAGA had decidedly the advantage. If he overcomes MIRAMON, and disperses his army, the road to the City of Mexico will be open to the Liberals, and they cannot fail to secure a complete triumph by investing the capital of the Republic, and capturing the national archives, the possessors of which, in the opinion of several United States Senators, must constitute at once the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of the nation, an should be regarded as such by other Powers.

Contested Seats.

Reports of Congressional proceedings for the last two or three days represent the House of Representatives as dealing with the question of the Missouri contested election, as if it were a matter of quite as little moment as any private lobby scheme for plunder. After half the term for which Representatives are elected has passed, the question of a sitting member's right to his place so nearly reaches a settlement as to have had the testimony all taken, and permission to sum up granted to the rival claimants, when the House wastes its time in a dispute concerning the order in which the speeches shall be made, until the day's session nearly dies a natural death, and is at length adjourned over. Meantime the matter remains undecided, whether a great constituency shall be represented in the National Legislature by a man whom the majority of a District have elected, or by one whose claims to the post are supported only by the wishes of a minority. A question like this is one of too grave importance to be treated with careless neglect. The delay of judicial tribunals in awarding justice between private citizens in matters of merely personal interest, is often the subject of most just complaint. How much greater and more to be avoided is that delay of justice which affects the interests, not of one, but of thousands.

If the tardy action of Congress in the Blair and Barrett contest is worthy of censure, how much more so is its inactivity in bringing to settlement the contested election case from this District. The subject of Mr. SICKLES' contested election has been bandied about from Congress to Court, and from Court to Congress, without any arrangement having been made until recently for the taking of testimony concerning the merits of the case. At length, however, a Commission has been appointed to examine witnesses, and unless the evidence given shall exceed in amount the thousand pages of the Missouri case, the public may reasonably expect a report of the result by the time that Congress expires, when the subject will naturally have lost somewhat the interest that now pertains to it. Mr. WILLIAMSON would then doubtless derive quite as little satisfaction from the decision that he ought to have been allowed the seat, as Mr. SICKLES would experience grief at the same result. The tardy action of Congress in determining the right of this man or that to represent a district of commercial importance like New-York, cannot be excused on the ground that little doubt may exist as to the right of Mr. SICKLES to the seat. For if there is doubt enough to warrant any inquiry into the facts of the case, there is certainly reasonable ground for demanding its earliest possible settlement. If the majority is rightly represented, let all doubts of the fact be removed at once. But if a pretender occupies the disputed seat, let it be known, and have the intruder ousted immediately.

The Laws of War.

The Chamber of Commerce seems to have put itself out of temper very unnecessarily on Thursday, upon the subject of privateering. A majority of the Committee of the Chamber recommended the opening by the President of negotiations with European powers, for the purpose of securing the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. This the President has declared would be of no use, unless at the same time the practice of blockading commercial ports were also abolished. To this the Committee reply that even if ports were blockaded, any merchant vessels that happened to be outside would be safe, and be enabled to continue their business between neutral, and even enemy's ports. The minority of the Committee, however, Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS and JOHN D. JONES, are so impressed with the importance of privateering to the United States that they refuse to consider any proposal for its abolition, and recommended that the whole subject be laid on the table. A good deal of wrangling between the two parties attended the reading of the reports, which seems to us to have been a very unnecessary expenditure of warmth, in view of the fact that there is not the slightest probability that the European Powers will agree, either at the approaching Congress, or any other Congress that will be held in our day, either to respect private property at sea in time of war, or to abandon the blockade of commercial ports.

The Great Powers concurred in abolishing privateering in 1856, simply because privateering was never again likely to be of any value to them. Their navies are now of a size and power such as was never dreamed of in the beginning of the century, and the armament and speed of the ships is such that a protracted conflict at sea, in which privateers could rove about and pick up stragglers, is all but impossible. When France and England next go to war, the fleet of one or the other will disappear from the ocean in three months. Powers in possession of such forces as now muster at Cherbourg and Portsmouth, display about as much magnanimity and disinterestedness in agreeing to dispense with the aid of privateers as LOUIS NAPOLEON would display at the head of three hundred thousand men, in agreeing not to employ guerrillas. There was no sacrifice in the matter. It is almost impossible, strange as the assertion may seem, to point to a single rule of what is called "international law," which is based on anything better than the convenience of the parties who abide by it. Many of those rules which declaimers on "progress" are in the habit of ascribing to the advance of civilization and the influence of Christianity, are largely due to motives purely selfish. Prisoners are not killed as they once were, partly from humanity, no doubt; but mainly because the other side can kill also. The proof of this is to be found in the treatment dealt out to vanquished rebels taken in arms, as in Hungary and in Italy in 1849. There was no pretense that they did not fight in accordance with the rules of war; but inasmuch as there was no fear of retaliation, they were strung up and shot by the dozen when the fighting was over.

In like manner the immunity given to private property on land of which there is so much talk, far from being a settled rule, is a mere matter of convenience. It will be time enough for the Chamber of Commerce to ask for the extension of the rule to property at sea, when it is proved that there is such a rule. The European powers have never either formally acknowledged it, nor have they generally acted on it. On the contrary, the "levying of contributions" upon the enemy's towns and villages, which is one of the recognized usages of war—to which the elder NAPOLEON resorted in all parts of Europe to an extent that relieved France from almost all the cost of his campaigns, and which Austria practiced in Piedmont last year—is simply taking private property by wholesale, instead of going round and robbing the population man by man. The Mayor, or constable, or any officer who happens to turn up, is ordered within a certain time to provide so much money, such a quantity of provisions, and so much forage, under pain of armed force. He collects them from his neighbors accordingly, and save the invaders the trouble. This, we repeat, is by the laws of war, as at present established, as legitimate and well recognized a practice as the capture of enemy's ships at sea; and it is constantly resorted to, unless leaders are afraid of driving the inhabitants to despair, and so cutting off their supplies altogether, or unless there are political reasons for conciliating them. Even the written promises to pay which commanding officers occasionally give in exchange for what they appropriate on the march are notoriously a sham and delusion. Not thirty per cent. of them in any war are ever redeemed, unless they fall into the hands of a great banking-house, whom it is not considered desirable to offend by repudiating them.

Under these circumstances, we think we are not offering unnecessary advice, when we recommend those who desire to bring the European Powers to reason on the subject of private property at sea in time of war, and of privateering, to begin at the beginning. Privateering was abandoned by the Congress of Paris, because in the present state of European navies privateers would be of little service; and private property on land is not respected during hostilities, either in theory or practice. So that we have not yet, by any means, reached the point where immunity for merchant ships, and the abolition of blockades, come up first for discussion.

Minor Topics.

—The political devotees of the No-Platform Party in this City, with a seeming prescience of the fate that awaits them,—a foresight all the more striking by contrast with their previous exhibitions of blindness concerning probable future events—yesterday afternoon mounted a large bell on one of "HERRING'S Patent Safe" transporters, which was drawn through Broadway and other streets by a long train of horses decked with funeral plumes, while the bell (where Everitt went) tolled an anticipatory knell of the party's death. The sides of the vehicle were draped in huge posters announcing the delivery of eulogies at Cooper Institute in the evening, and numerous mourners with saddened faces occupied places on the bier. Many were the jeers, among the unthinking crowd through which the pageant passed, at the "long tongue and empty head" that so well typified the party organization. And one unfeeling wretch ventured the prediction, that the Bell would be wrung in despair before Everett was raised to a position at Washington. An erroneous opinion very generally prevailed among the spectators, that the spectacle was only designed as an advertisement of the Bell and Everett meeting; we charitably pronounce this view erroneous, for we are unwilling to believe that five so noble-looking horses, and a company of so fine-appearing men as those engaged in this display would consent to become mere migratory bulletin boards, like those men of humbler aspiration, whom merchants hire to promenade the streets, tattooed as extensively as a New-Zealander, with business advertisements. If, however, we are wrong, and the members of the party really did resort to the clap-trap of escorting a bell through the City, for the purpose of ringing changes on their candidate's name, we shall next expect to see rival politicians of a different school indulging in the pleasing amusement of riding a rail through Broadway, and the disciples of DOUGLAS typifying the *nomme de gloire* of that statesman by contracting with BARNUM for his little giant, and bearing him through the City on their shoulders.

—Some five weeks since the TIMES chronicled the passage of a resolution through both branches of the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for *twenty thousand* dollars in favor of Messrs. MICKLE & CARVILLE, for the *right to use* the fire escape which they claim as their joint invention, in the City of New-York. In view of the fact that the machine had never been practically tested, but that its claims for approbation and merit depended on the working of a two-feet model, the hasty action of the Common Council excited surprise among those who did not know of what material the Council are composed. The resolution was sent to the Mayor duly authenticated, and he at once resolved to place his veto upon it, but possibly an inkling of his intentions must have leaked out, for on the evening when the veto was to have been sent to the Board of Councilmen, they adjourned so suddenly as to prevent the message from reaching them, and in consequence (the ten days allowed by law for the consideration of papers having expired) it became a law. The money, however, has not been paid, nor yet is the warrant drawn, as the Mayor still retains the resolution, in the hope of finding some legal means of thwarting this scheme for plundering the City. Since the passage of the resolution adverted to, an escape-ladder and apparatus, such as are used in London, have arrived, and have been tested with eminent success; but it is yet to be ascertained how far this privilege of using an untried machine is likely to avail, as no steps have been taken to put it into practical operation.

—"When music, heavenly maid, was young" it is not at all likely that she ever found herself in so unpleasant a predicament as that which lately befell Mme. GAZZANIGA, in Boston. It seems that this pretty prima donna, who has so often tickled our tympanums with the silvery plumes of her voice, was on the eve of her departure for Europe. Her trunks were packed, and the steamer was waiting at the wharf impatient to be freighted with Madame and her fortunes, when an unmusical Sheriff attached the baggage. This attachment was different from any with which the fair prima donna, in all her operatic experience, had ever before been troubled. The Sheriff did not sue nor sigh; he was peremptory, and exhibited a bill for photographs to the amount of $60, which he desired to have liquidated. There was little time for controversy, the steamer was waiting and the poor little GAZZANIGA compromised for the release of her baggage by paying $20, bestowing the photograph of herself, for which payment was demanded, upon the gentleman who effected the compromise. If the heavenly maid to whom allusion has before been made, had been treated in so scandalous a fashion, having her lyres, her lutes and wardrobe profaned by the touch of a Sheriff who never sang a note in his life, it is probable that never again would her mouth have given utterance to sweet sounds; the tenor of her life would thenceforth have been discordant. We trust that GAZZANIGA will not be thus affected by this Athenian outrage. It were too bad were her "sweet bells sadly jangled out of tune" for the balance of her natural life.

—Fair play is a jewel in the conduct of a newspaper as well as elsewhere, and we have now and then some striking illustrations of it. The *Tribune* publishes two letters from Chicago concerning the Burch divorce case, in which the writer pronounces the supposition of the wife's innocence "almost incredible," indorses the husband's name as the "synonym of mercantile honor and probity, and of domestic and social virtue," commends Mrs. B.'s answer to the complaint as an ingenious legal document "worked up to produce an effect upon the public mind," and says, on "reliable authority," that there are other and still stronger proofs of Mrs. B.'s guilt than any yet submitted. Upon this admirable basis, and with the editorial addition that efforts are making by a very liberal expenditure of money to create impressions favorable to Mrs. B., the *Tribune* advises its readers to "keep their judgments in suspense until the truth shall be established by the evidence produced on the trial." If there is any more hypocritical and cold-blooded style of moral assassination than this, we shall probably see it developed in the *Tribune's* columns in due season.

—Now that seven of the Central Park swans are dead, it is very gratifying to know that the guardians of the Park have taken measures to prevent their being poisoned again. They have decided that hereafter everybody shall not be permitted to feed them with everything. This is an excellent precaution. Probably it would have been better in some respects if it had suggested itself somewhat sooner, but it is a matter of congratulation that it should have been thought of at all. We hope it will not be considered necessary to await the results of the pending chemical analysis before putting this new and excellent regulation in force. A correspondent states that a day or two before the calamity, a group of boys were seen to amuse themselves by tearing up and throwing to the birds enameled visiting cards; and thinks the poison of these playthings may have wrought the mischief. In that case it may be advisable for the Superintendent to request visitors paying their respects to the survivors not to leave their cards.

—Iowa has the credit of having added a new religious sect to the many already in existence. They are known as soul sleepers. Their "belief" consists in a total unbelief; as they are opposed to churches, deny the divinity of Christ, teach that the soul is a material substance and sleeps with the body until the resurrection. As there are many sleepy souls in our City congregations this sultry weather, the new sect might receive material accessions to their ranks from this quarter, could they slightly modify their peculiar tenets.

Lizzie Martin, a sprightly Shaker of 17 years, has plunged the community at Warrensville, Ohio, into consternation by eloping with a young man, named Murray. She could not persuade him to adopt long waistcoats, so she did the next best thing, and abjured the drab herself.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Japanese Embassy.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON—RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy left Washington this morning, at 8½ o'clock, in a special train for Baltimore. No escort attended them, nor was there any display.

On Thursday evening, two of the officers of the Treasury Department spent several hours with the Ambassadors, conversing with them on the subject of international currency, their object being to obtain all possible information with a view to the regulation of commercial transactions, but nothing definite was accomplished, owing to the complexity of the subject. An estimate of the standard value of our coins has been prepared for the use of the embassy. It would appear that they have much knowledge of the relative of silver and the baser metals, but are somewhat ignorant as to gold. Their denominational coins of this metal are not of uniform standard, changes having been made even within the last eighteen months.

During their visit to the Philadelphia Mint it is intended that they shall view the process of refining gold. The main difficulty between the two countries, however, has reference to the relative value of that precious metal, and it is thought that a long time must elapse before an intelligent and satisfactory understanding can take place between the two countries on this subject.

On the arrival of the Embassy at Baltimore, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, under the direction of Major-Gen. STUART, at the Camden-street Station. The order of the procession was as follows: The First Light Brigade of Maryland Volunteers; the Governor of the State of Maryland, the Mayor and Aids; the Presidents of the first and second Branches of the City Councils, and the members of the two Branches; Foreign Consuls; the Japanese Embassy, in three barouches; the officers and attendants of the Embassy, flanked by two Infantry Companies, and followed by the Second Light Brigade; after these came the Battalion of Baltimore City Guards, commanded by Major WARNER, the Artillery Company of St. Timothy's Hall Institute, and the Paid Fire Department.

The route of the procession was as follows: Down Baltimore-street to the Maryland Institute, where the Embassy was formally received by Mayor SWANN and the authorities of the City, Major KEYSER, W. MCKIM, Gen. J. F. SMITH, and Gen. C. O'DONNELL, acting as aids. The gallery of the Institute was exclusively occupied by ladies. The main floor was reserved for the military and invited guests. The entire building was crowded to the utmost, and thousands remained outside, many of whom had admission tickets, unable to obtain an entrance.

From the Institute the procession moved down Baltimore-street to Aisquith, thence to Madison and Charles, up Charles to Mount Vernon-place, thence to and around the Washington Monument, along Monument-street to Park, thence to Franklin, and so to Calvert, to the Gilmor House, where the Embassy was quartered. On their arrival at the Gilmor House the Ambassadors and their attendants proceeded to the balcony of the Hotel, while the whole procession passed in review before them. While at the Gilmor House the Embassy are in charge of the Government officers, and it was understood that they would not receive any visitors, and that all persons would be prohibited from intruding upon them. A Guard of Honor was detailed by the Major-General to attend them during their stay, by whom they will be escorted to the cars for Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

This afternoon the Embassy dined with the Mayor and members of the City Council at the Gilmore House. Afterwards they took their station on the portico to witness the operations of the Paid Fire Department, and the fire-alarm telegraph and alarm box was placed on the portico, and after being explained to the Ambassadors an alarm was communicated through the City, and in a few moments the entire Department with their steam fire-engines and hook and ladder companies were on the ground ready for operation. Numerous streams of water were thrown to a great height, which seemed greatly to astonish and interest the visitors, who made many inquiries concerning the novel exhibition. NABUKE GENSHIO, the Vice-Governor of the Embassy, expressed officially the high gratification of the Ambassadors.

Their reception thus far seems to have given them the greatest satisfaction, all the arrangements having been carried out in a manner reflecting much credit on the judgment and good taste of those having it in charge. To-night there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the hotel, and the throng of people was immense. The visitors leave to-morrow at 10½ A. M., in a special train for Philadelphia.

Political.

REPUBLICANS IN NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, Friday, June 8.

The Republicans of Cayuga County held a large ratification meeting at the Court-House in this city last evening. The speakers were Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, delegate from this district to the Chicago Convention, and Hon. JAMES C. SMITH of Canandaigua. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in this city since the campaign of 1856. The home of Senator SEWARD heartily responds to the nomination.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Newcastle County was held to-night. ARSAM P. SHANNON was chosen Chairman. The meeting was addressed by JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Esqrs. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the seceders, and appointing JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL TOWNSEND Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BALTIMORE DELEGATES.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, June 7.

The Bolting Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after providing that in the case of their withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates be authorized to act with the Richmond Convention.

Death of John L. Schoolcraft.

ALBANY, Friday, June 8.

Hon. J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT died at 12 o'clock last night. The intelligence has cast an unusual gloom over this city, where his many good qualities as a citizen and virtues as a man endeared him to all classes.

Senator SEWARD started from Washington in hopes to meet his friend again in life. He will remain at the funeral.

The Republican General Committee and Republican Club met to-night and passed resolutions expressive of deep regret at his death, and condoling with his bereaved family. His remains will be brought on a special train, which will arrive here between this and to-morrow morning. The funeral will take place at about 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 8.

The programme for the Fifth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association is ready for distribution. The leading premium is a sweepstake prize of $1,500 for the best roadster stallion to harness. Three premiums of $600 each for the best thorough-bred bull, thorough-bred stallion and roadster stallion to harness; $300 for the second best and $100 for the third best of each description of animals offered. All the other prizes are in keeping with the former fame of the Association, and cover almost everything connected with the agricultural and mechanical world, embracing the fine arts, the floral kingdom, &c. The premium list amounts to upwards of $24,000. The next Fair commences on the last Monday in September.

Found Guilty of Murder.

WARSAWTOWN, Friday, June 8.

ENOS SPRAGUE, Jr., on trial for the murder of JAMES HENRY on the 15th of January last, at Depauville, Jefferson County, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Eastern Telegraph Lines and the Foreign News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 6.

The line through Cape Breton Island has been greatly damaged by fires in the woods, which has caused some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European news. It will be all right in a few days.

Movements of the Japanese.

—WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

A train left here at 8½ o'clock this morning for Baltimore, with the Japanese on board. No escort attended them, nor was there any display.

Trade of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

Value of the exports of the week	$204,503
Value of the imports of the week	228,800

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 8.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street at $5 62½. WHEAT steady; white, $1 45@$1 65; red, $1 38@$1 35. CORN dull; white, 73c.@75c.; yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady, at 21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; white, $1 50@$1 55; red, $1 31@$1 44. CORN closed with a declining tendency; yellow, 67c. WHISKY dull, at 20½c.@21c.

Jersey City.

BEGGING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—A woman, named BRIDGET KELLEHER, was arrested yesterday for selling tin-ware without a license. As this was an alleged violation of the new ordinance, she was committed to prison in default of bail. On Wednesday her case will come up for hearing.

ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN.—Seven additional policemen have been appointed to night and day duty by the authorities of Hudson City.

Washington Greys.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. TROOPS, } NEW-YORK, JUNE 8, 1860. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

The Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy in our City, having selected this Regiment to do duty on the occasion of the arrival as Special Escort and Guard of Honor, and the same having been approved by Major-Gen. Sandford, you are hereby notified that, in compliance with such appointment, the Regiment will parade in full uniform, white pantaloons, on the day designated by the Committee for the Reception.

Immediately on the receipt of the necessary information further orders will be issued, naming the day of parade and time and place of formation.

A special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the Regimental Rooms on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order of
GEORGE LYONS, Colonel.
C. I. BEAUVELT, Adjutant.

Opening of the Straw Hat Season.

ESPENSCHEID opens the Straw Hat Season for 1860 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be surpassed in New-York. Besides the Windsor Hat, the assortment includes the Savoy, Panamas Cantés, English Dunstable, Mixed and white Sennetts, and many other Braids. The Savoy Straw Hats for Young Men are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer.

Also, a new variety of the BEAVER CASTOR HAT, for full dress, of a very short nap, and exceedingly rich and becoming color, has just been brought out at ESPENSCHEID'S. The first drab Castor Hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by ESPENSCHEID, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have been obtained. ESPENSCHEID,

Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Trees and Foliage.

Those intending to plant their grounds should visit the nurseries now, when each variety can be seen in its beauty.

They will thus know certainly what they are purchasing.

RHODODENDRONS

are now in full bloom and in great beauty.

PARSONS & CO, Flushing, L. I.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Fireworks.

J. G. & I. EDGE,

Pyrotechnists of Jersey City, have opened their dépôt with S. D. ROBERTS, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where customers are invited to inspect this great brilliant display.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 24-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others*.

J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.

Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 TO $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—[*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts, Hosiery, &c.

Best goods and lowest prices are found at No. 61 Nassau-st. A large stock at Retail

PEREGO'S Popular Store.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation, say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of this Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. March continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Illusive Wig and Toupee is an entire novelty. The partings are unstainable, the fit perfect, besides being the lightest and most natural Wig ever produced. Call at CLIREHUGH'S, No. 290 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles. at the old Card Dépôt, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See the new Envelope, and other novelties.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.

Astor-place, near Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made of all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Six shirts for $9.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLROK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Bloom Beaver—Gentleman's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their efficacy is so great and evident that often parts which were decaying and putrifying are restored to healthy, vigorous life; proving how much the removal of obstruction has to do in the curing of disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by thus simply purifying the system, renew the body.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building, and No. 228 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

Boys' Summer Clothing!
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
NEW
BRANCH STORE,
No 214 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Another Novelty by Dunlap & Co., "Hatters." "THE DERBY HAT" will be introduced to-day. A new and unique Straw Hat for Young Men.
5th av. Hotel, and No. 507 Broadway.

"THE SAVOY HAT," introduced by DUNLAP & CO. last week, is all the rage.
No. 507 Broadway, and 5th av. Hotel.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES HAT," by DUNLAP & CO., is a new and favorite Summer Style for gentlemen.
5th-av. Hotel, and No. 507 Broadway.

DUNLAP & CO., "Hatters," have all the Summer Styles ready.
5th-av. Hotel, and No. 507 Broadway.

Summer, 1860.

The usual quarterly issue of fashionable Hats for gentlemen's wear, is this day announced. Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality and artistic in its proportions, it cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the most discriminating and fastidious. Panamas of high and low cost, English Dunstables, Sennets and Cantons form a portion of the varieties displayed in the Straw Hat Department, while the assortment of Caps and Cloth Hats is unequaled.

TUTHILL, Hatter, No. 266 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. Sold by all Druggists.

Leary & Co.'s Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Summer Styles of Hats and Caps for Gents. and children, the largest variety in this City. Beautiful straw goods for Misses and children.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway

The Young Men's Hat for the Season is the "Jeddo Hat," of woven straw, to be had only at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED

HARVEY—OSBORN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles M. Jamison, WILLIAM HARVEY to ANNA, daughter of John Osborn, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—MCDONALD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, WILLIAM ELLIOTT SMITH to MARY I., daughter of the late James McDonald, all of this City.

OSGOOD—NEWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., his eldest daughter, HANNAH PARKMAN NEWELL and EDWARD S. OSGOOD, of San Francisco, son of Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass.

MCLAREN—FREELAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES M. MCLAREN and ELISA H. FREELAN, daughter of the late James Freelan.

WEBSTER—FISH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., SIDNEY WEBSTER to SARAH MORRIS, daughter of Hamilton Fish.

PALMER—VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, June 7, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Strong, ROBERT N. PALMER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to SARAH L., daughter of the late John Vanderbilt, of Flatbush.

ADAMS—FRANKLIN.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. S. Mickels, WM. MENZIES ADAMS, of New-York, to ELLEN H., daughter of George W. Franklin, Esq.

WARD—CONDIT.—At Marystowe, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. H. B. Sherman, GEORGE H. WARD, of Belleville, and MARY A., daughter of the late Dr. John S. Condit, of Harrison, Hudson County, N. J.

MANDELL—SMITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, June 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, T. S. MANDELL, of Boston, Mass., to JENNIE, daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., of Paterson.

CONDELL—DANFORTH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, June 7, by Rev W. H. Hornblower, Mr. THOMAS H. CONDELL, of New-York, to MISS KATE DANFORTH, of Paterson.

BERRYMAN—WHITNEY.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Bishop of California, CHAS. H. BERRYMAN, of New-York City, to HARRIETTE, daughter of the late Henry Whitney, Esq.

SEELY—HOYT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. S. G. Coe, AUGUSTUS SEELEY, of this City, to SARAH E., daughter of Lucius P. Hoyt, Esq., of the former place.

GARNER—AMORY.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, June 6, at the residence of her father, by Rev. W. R. Babcock, THOMAS GARNER, Jr., of New-York, to Miss HARRIET H., daughter of Jonathan Amory.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, MARY ANN, wife of Casper Myers, aged 27 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 344 7th-av., this (Saturday) morning, June 9, at 11 o'clock.

FULLER.—In this City, on Friday, June 8, RACHEL N., daughter of Jane and the late Ephraim Fuller.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 107 Christopher-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 8, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER NORRIS, aged 27 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, 71st Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 19th-st., on Monday afternoon, June 11, at 1 o'clock.

NILES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, WELCOM DAVID NILES, aged 44 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 263 7th-st., on Saturday, June 9, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ATWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 8, B. LEONARD, son of John H. and Jane B. Atwater, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Van Buren-st., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 7, CAROLINE A., wife of Richard Oliver.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Fulton st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, CHARLES W. LYNDE, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 37 Powers-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 8, HENRIETTA LETITIA, only child of Dr. W. Owen Pell Smith, of Bermuda, aged 15 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, from No 119 Montague-st., at 11 o'clock.

CRANE.—At South-East New-York, on Thursday morning, June 8, ANSON CRANE, aged 77 years.

Funeral, at the family residence, on Saturday, June 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BILLIN.—On Friday, June 8, Mr. HENRY BILLIN, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, June 10, from St. Ann's Church, Wilton, East Morrisania, between the morning and afternoon services. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITWELL.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 2, AUGUSTA NEWTON, wife of John C. Whitwell.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of Mr. Samuel W. Parsons, No. 47 Sydney-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 9, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMP.—At Bristol, R. I., on Thursday, June 8, HARRY N., infant son of Hugh N. and Elizabeth D. Camp, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 93 West 21st-st. The relatives and friends of the parents, also of the grandfather, John McKesson, Esq., are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

BYRN.—In Rutherford County, Tenn., on Monday, May 21, Mrs. REBECCA BYRN, mother of Dr. M. L. Byrn, of this City, aged 76 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Thy toils are ended, thy sufferings o'er,
In death thou art sleeping thy last, long sleep;
Sickness nor sorrow, nor pain no more
Shall make my mother weep.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 273, June 8, 1860.
7, 59, 74, 19, 26, 17, 36, 73, 39, 68, 29, 71, 24, 11

Class No. 274, June 8, 1860.
6, 59, 18, 41, 14, 71, 17, 5, 37, 50, 11, 69.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 8, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

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ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF JUNE, WILL BE PUBLISHED THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE WORLD,

AN INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER,

IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE UPON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

This intelligence is furnished, in some good measure at least, by newspapers already established and ably conducted; but THE WORLD has originated in the widely-prevalent feeling that the time has come for living Christianity to assert itself in secular journalism more positively than it has yet done, and will adapt itself to that acknowledged want. Neither assuming nor seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, it will yet recognize, in all its judgments upon the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian principles. Its capital has been supplied by members of various religious denominations, and it will do its work without bias, on the common ground of the great primal Christian truths.

THE WORLD will aim to be the first newspaper in the land in respect to all objects whice truly belong to the province of a secular journal. The name it bears will be its true index—taking the word in no dead physical sense, but applying it to all the religious, moral, social, political, literary and industrial workings that make up the mighty life of this Nineteenth Century. It will spare no pains or expense to obtain and publish, *at the earliest moment*, AUTHENTIC news in every department of human activity; and it will employ the best ability procurable to give such intelligence its right interpretation and application. Its Correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic, will be on an unusually ample scale, and will come from *residents* of the highest intelligence and entirely responsible character. Determined thus to excel in the breadth and variety of its early information, it will nevertheless refuse to pander to corrupt tastes, and will rigorously exclude everything unfit to be read in a pure household.

Its COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted by men of large experience and ability, and it will aim, by fullness of marine and commercial intelligence, as well as by strict impartiality and honesty in dealing with financial questions, to be an adequate and trustworthy source of information for the Merchant, the Banker, the Tradesman, and the Manufacturer. AGRICULTURE and all the great branches of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY will receive due attention.

In LITERATURE, SCIENCE and ART, and *all* that concerns mental progress and culture, this journal will specially endeavor to excel. It will aim constantly to promote the interests of Education in all its grades, and will give early and close attention to New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries and Works of Art. Its criticisms will be prepared with particular care, and it will faithfully expose infidelity and immorality, wherever lurking in the current publications of the day.

In politics, THE WORLD will afford early and full information. It will discuss all political topics with freedom, and will never lend itself to party service. Every party has its good and bad points, commits its good and bad acts, makes its good and bad nominations; —this paper will discriminate between these with the strictest impartiality, measuring by no other standard than that of virtue and the public good, without distinction of parties or persons. It will keep true to the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, that Slavery is a moral, social and political evil; yet, withal, one that can be safely and effectually treated only by those who have a legislative and legal jurisdiction over it. Recognizing the duty of both the Federal Government and of the States to keep strictly to their own respective constitutional spheres, this paper will oppose, on the one hand, any action by the Federal Government towards planting Slavery where it does not exist; and, on the other hand, any action by the Federal Government, or by the non-slaveholding States, towards uprooting the institution where it does exist. While it will entertain no fear for, and listen to no threats against, the Union, itw ill ever be thoroughly national in its tone, ever on the side of the Constitution and the laws, and, by just statement and calm appeal, will seek to allay the sectional discord which designing and hot-headed partisans labor to excite. In its treatment of all subjects of every nature, it will avoid bitterness. While earnest for right, and unshrinking in rebuke, it will be courteous and genial, always mindful that violence is almost sure to work more harm than good to truth.

THE DAILY WORLD,

Morning and Afternoon Editions, will be printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than that of any of the present New-York two-cent dailies. It will give the latest telegraphic and other News up to the very point of going to press, and will completely exhibit the last phase of all the Markets that concern either the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic, or the Farmer. In quality of paper, clearness of type, and general attractiveness of appearance, it will surpass any journal ever yet issued from an American press. Its price will be ONE CENT per copy; or, when sent by mail, FOUR DOLLARS a year.

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will be published every Tuesday and Friday, and will embrace all the more important matter of the daily editions, with the latest markets. No semi-weekly in this country will compare with it in range of topic and variety of information; and, being perfectly free from everything offensive to a pure taste, it will be preeminently valuable as a family newspaper.

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THE WEEKLY WORLD

will contain all of the matter of the Daily of most interest in the country. Like the Semi-Weekly, it will give special attention to its Agricultural, and Horticultural, and Mechanical Departments. Its Provision Market and other Market Reports will be prepared with the greatest care. There is not a farm in the country to which it would not prove a profitable visitor.

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These interesting papers are being published every Saturday in the NEW-YORK LEADER.

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In No. 5, for this week, "The Recollections" embrace
Charles Sagory, Rogers & Co.,
F. & N. G. Carnes, Henry & Wm. Delafield,
Aaron Levy, Gracie, Prime & Co.,
Henry H. Leeds, John C. Jay,
James Gray, John T. Farish.

The LEADER can be had on Saturday morning, at the Publishing office, No. 113 Nassau-st.; or of any of the News Dealers or Newsboys. Price Four Cents.

359. DON'T READ THIS. 359.

KELTY.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.

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BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, BANDS,
LOOPS, &c.

359. DON'T READ THIS. 359.

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AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

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AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced infant's nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or would walk on an invalid lady, or travel with a family; can do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 34 6th-av., hall door, a few doors from 4th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE AGED WOman wants a situation as child's nurse; has had experience, and can give good reference. Apply during to-day at her present employer's, No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boning and larding bread, pastry and deserts of all kinds. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No 145 6th-av.

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AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION wanted by two young girls; one as first-class cook in a hotel or large boarding-house; the other as first-class waitress or chamberm aid; both would prefer the country, can give the best of City references. Call at No. 17 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman wants a situation to take charge of a house for the Summer, during the absence of the family in the country; the best of references as to moral character, &c., will be given. Address L. B. H., Box No. 2,896 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Also, a young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and to take care of children; she can do all kinds of sewing; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 215 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to take care of children and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. 603 4th-st.

A PROTESTANT COOK AND CHAMBERmaid FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Two Protestant women wish situations to take the entire work of the house; one is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, nurse and fine washing; will make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress; she perfectly understands her duties; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 6th av.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS several languages, has been accustomed to teach, and can be well recommended from this country, is about to leave for Europe, and would like to accompany a family going there, or travel in Europe, if desired. Address F. M., Post-office, New-Rochelle.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS DAILY at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., at the old established first-class Domestics' and Families' American and Foreign Institute and Home, of civil, capable female help, to suit all. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable young Englishman is desirous of obtaining a situation; country preferred; is an excellent groom and coachman; will assist in gardening; will be found fully competent for his duties in every particular; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., this day or Monday.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—OR ASSIST IN GARDENING.—Wanted, a situation, by a young man who understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and can come well recommended from his last place. Country preferred. Address B. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS copyist, by a respectable young lady; writes a good plain hand. Address LIZZIE, No. 200 East 15th-st. Can be seen for four days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a young married German, (one child;) is willing to make himself generally useful. Address PETER, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener by a very efficient single man, who has lived in some of the most extensive places in Scotland and in this country for the last 10 years; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the approved plans of the above capacities. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Sing Sing, for one week.

$20 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY person finding the advertiser a permanent situation as porter in a dry-good or carpet store; the best of City reference as to conduct; would accept any good job. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING AND manufacturing house, a boy or youth of 17 or 18 years old, who has had some experience in a Yankee notion or cloth house. No other need apply. Call on THOMAS N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., after 3 o'clock, P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL (German preferred) to cook, wash and iron, and do kitchen work for a small private family; Brooklyn city references required. Apply at No. 104 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, an active, intelligent girl, as nurse and chambermaid; City reference required. Call, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 25 East 22d-st.

CLERKS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO YOUNG men of experience, who thoroughly understand the white-goods and linen trade. None other need apply. J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHing house—one who resides with his parents. Salary, first year, $50. Address, in own hand writing, Box No. 2,874 Post-office.

WET NURSE WANTED—A YOUNG, healthy woman, who can produce the best reference, may apply at No. 60 West 46th st. Apply immediately.

TO PATTERN-MAKERS AND MILLwrights.—Good pattern-makers and millwrights wanted. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 11 Sheriff-st.

TO PARENTS.—A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEman, near New-York, will receive into his law office an intelligent, bright, active lad, 12 to 15 years of age, to study the law and assist in his business transactions. Must be of respectable American family, good English education, good temper, industrious, and willing to be useful. Such a one will be taken into advertiser's family, boarded, clothed, treated as a son, and kept until 21, without expense to his parents. Address LEGAL, Box No 179 *Times* Office, stating education, date and place of nativity, parents' names and residence, &c.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENT portable copying press, with book attached; will take a perfect copy in five seconds. This press costs but a trifle, although neatly made and very durable, and of the highest respectability. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS, IN THE City and country, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class, with a capacity of 800 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam, and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 76 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—AN elegantly-fitted, well-stocked drug store, located on the New-York Central Railroad and Erie Canal, in a village of 4,000 inhabitants, and one of the most flourishing and thrifty localities in Western New York, is offered for sale on account of the present proprietor's time being all required in another branch of business. It would be a rare chance for a young physician, as he would get the good will and influence of an old physician who has been in practice here over 25 years. Address HOWARD BENTON, Millville, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND stock of a jewelry store on Broadway, west side, near the St. Nicholas Hotel; or the lease and fixtures will be sold separately from the stock. The store has been long established and has a fine run of trade. The owner intends to leave the City, and this offers a rare opportunity for an active business man. Address O. G., No. 67 William-st., New-York.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL.—THE PROPRIETOR OF AN ESTABlished Weekly would be glad to treat with a party having a moderate amount of capital with a view to disposing of part of his interest in the same, finding the labor too heavy for one person. Address A. Z., care of Ross & Tousey, wholesale news agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO PEDDLERS.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL county rights, who can make $5 to $30 per day, selling Wright's Patent Spring-bed Bottoms. Send post-stamp for particulars. WRIGHT, No. 269 West 43d-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had [illegible], corner of Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture, contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos, elegant mantle and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description; silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, upwards of $400,000 worth of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 3 o clock P. M., at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a large special sale of first grade champagnes, all of which will be guaranteed genuine and perfectly sound, or the money refunded. They consist in part of Mumm's, Piper Heidsick, quarts and pints, Heidsick & Co., Green Seal, Ivroy, (very fine,) Cordon Royal, of Messrs. Brugiere & Divvers' importation, Vin des Dames, Jacqueson and Fils, Dumersie and several other brands. The whole of the above will be positively guaranteed first quality, and will be sold in lots to suit buyers without reserve. Samples may be seen at our office any time before the sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AND EFFECTS,

FROM THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, On MONDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, At the Salesrooms, No 5½ Pine-st., Comprising a large lot of trunks, valises, carpet bags, boxes, &c., together with their contents, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and other liens—the same having been left for one year and over. By order of Messrs. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., proprietors St. Nicholas Hotel.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.

100 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,

THE TRADE IS INVITED.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lynch:

About 300 LOTS, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and lane of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots from 5 to to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5 45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9 30, 12, 1.15, 4, 5.15 and 6 30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7 45, 10, 11, 2.30, 3, 5 15.

Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 25 acres of arable land, located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany, do., in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, pier glasses, lace window curtains, gilt pier basts, mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in brocatel, sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, side and card tables, together with a large lot of office furniture, book-racks, drawers, cases, shelves, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish bay carriage-horses, about 16 hands high, a handsome span, the property of a private gentleman, sold for no fault whatever, but simply because the owner has no further use for them. This affords a good chance to those who desire a good family team.

Sorrell mare, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, is a very stylish driver. Also, a light wagon, in good running order, to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock a large stock, as above, comprising a large assortment of cloth, cassimere, linen, Marseilles, alpacca and farmer's satin, frock, sack and business coats; doeskin, cloth, linen, satinet and Summer pants; silk, satin, Valencia, velvet, linen and Marseilles vests; cravats, ties, shirts, collars, under shirts, drawers, cloths, cassimeres, &c., &c.

By order of S. D. Moss, Assignee. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as there are over 3,000 garments.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug., 1877; interest coupons attached from No. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, chairs, tête à têtes sofas, mirrors, paintings, bookcases, centre-tables, extension dining-tables, buffets, dining chairs, silver-plated ware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, sofa chairs, &c., &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock—Bookseller's Stock—A large collection of standard and miscellaneous books, including scientific, classical and school books; also, a variety of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare over 15 hands high, 7 years old, warranted to trot in 3 minutes, fine, sound, kind and true in single and double harness, and very showy.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK at 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Sofa-beds, Mattresses, Feather Beds; Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Cutlery, Kitchenware, Pianos, &c.

HOTELS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE,

Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer Minehaha, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL.

E. F. POPE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.

J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSburgh.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 36 South 9th-st, south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine current bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 17th-st, Brooklyn, consisting of 10 lots of ground, with garden, lawn and abundance of fruit, carriage-house and stable; the dwelling-house is commodious, having 12 rooms well arranged, &c. Will be sold low if applied for soon. If not sold before the 20th of June, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, to a desirable tenant. For terms, &c., apply to J. T. ROCKWELL, No 175 Chambers-st., New York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order. Good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE PLOT OF GROUND LOCATed on Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, being 206 feet 6 inches on Rutherford-place, 188 feet 10 inches on 15th-st., and 124 feet on 16th-st. For terms, apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEPERATELY or together, five first class, new, brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with modern improvements, in neighborhood highly respectable, and all property in the vicinity restricted. Would exchange for building materials or lots. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HABMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Canal-st., east of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES.—Architectural plans designed and made to order; grounds laid out; building and other improvements faithfully superintended, by J. P. GAYNOR & CO., Architect's Office No. 182 Broadway, and No. 2 John-st.; established thirte n years. References numerous and unexceptionable. Terms very moderate. Complete working plans with perspective view as low as $5;

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY and country houses designed and made to order, grounds laid out, building and other improvements faithfully superintended, by J. P. GAYNOR & CO., Architects office No. 182 Broadway and No. 2 John-st. Established 13 years. References numerous and unexceptionable Terms very moderate. Complete working plans with perspective view as low as $5.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, 2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place. Apply to ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—TWO THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses pleasantly situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Have gas, water, &c.; in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Rent very low. Apply at No. 7 Battery-place, up stairs, or at the corner of 4th and Washington sts., Hoboken, of B. SANFORD.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent. A large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 42d-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 116 East 18th st; to a small family it will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS. WALKER, No. 114 East 18th-st., or at No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 39th-st., near 7th-av; gas fixtures rented with the house. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—A ROOM 25 BY 60 FEET REAR OF store; entrance on Broadway. For particulars, address Box No. 1,277 Post-office

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1 000 horse-power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A SMALL stone cottage on the Jay Farm, at Bedford, near Katonah's Wood, occupied last season by Mr. T. Butler Wright, and this Summer by Mr. Smith Clift. It will be plainly furnished, vegetables supplied until November, and pasture for a horse and cow, at $400 for the season or the year. Distance from town two hours by the Harlem Railroad, and from the Katonah telegraph and Bedford stations two miles. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay. D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, furnished, containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES C. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-park; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; billiard room on the fourth story; to a small family would be rented reasonable. For particulars, apply to P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th av., to a private family, for one year or more; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DR. HOYT, NO. 392 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 6th-st., inserts sets of teeth on fine silver, $8; do. gold, $23; platina, $30. Artificial bone filling inserted without pain, 50 cents; gold (small cavities) 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FIRE PROOF SAFES, AT REDUCED PRICES FITCH & REYNOLDS No. 71 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, at Blooming View, Staten Island, 20 minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing by S. I. Railroad, three minutes' walk from Annadale station; house 2 stories, 32x36 feet, contains 8 rooms, rear wing 3, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine shade trees; view from piazza and cupola of lower bay and ocean; ten minutes' walk from the beach. Garden made and to be cared for through the Summer. Family about leaving, will rent very low to a private family only. Terms, $250 to May 1, 1861, payable quarterly in advance. Apply to W. A. COLE, firm of H. H. Scudder & Co., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., near the depôt, a neat 2-story cottage house, 32x22, with kitchen extension 14x22 feet; has been built about six years; is well built and in good order, together with about half an acre of ground, well stocked with apples, currants, &c., &c. There is a good barn, and a never-failing well of soft water. Inquire of NOAH STILES, on the premises, or of P. C. BULKLEY, (Jauncey-court,) No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A MODerate-sized house, in good condition; a barn and garden, (now planted), various kinds of fruit, good yard, &c., situated one-fourth of a mile from the village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. The location is healthy and desirable, being but a few minutes' walk from Carmel Landing and half an hour's ride from Lake Mahopac. Some furniture may be had, if required. Rent low. Address MORGAN & RAYMOND, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A STONE cottage, furnished or unfurnished, and will be put in good order, with carriage-house, stable and garden, the latter stocked with fruit and vegetables for the coming season; also, a small wooden cottage and carriage house, suitable for a small family; both cottages distant about 15 minutes' ride from Quarantine and Vanderbilt's Landing on the south side, near Factoryville, on the north shore. Address A., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, as the following annual rent: 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church, and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inqu

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.	
Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson, Nelson Runyon,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Butterfield,
F. L. Fonike,	F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo Anthony, John H. Talman,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee, Edward Osthout,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 62 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 13, 1846, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed as "Bids for the Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of HOUSTON.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest, coupons payable semi-annually on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600 000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORSHEAD,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the first day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those who bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, May 19, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $800 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $800. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 183 Chatham-st., corner of New-Bowery, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.—35 cents to $5,000 received on deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, of firm of Ross & Tousey.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, of firm of W. H. & O. Gedney.
WILLIAM J. HOYT, of firm of Sheldon & Hoyt.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid-up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKIE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

$25,000 WANTED, AT SIX PER CENT., on the most desirable property in this City, more than double the amount, and bond undoubted. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 113 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricomar, from Dr. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 3 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Fraukfort-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $5 and $3 the box.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple, you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	50
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	50
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Deafness	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretion	50
26—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50
PRICE.	
The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	3 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 3 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The Nos. 1 to 16 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $3 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCIAN CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure blood and wholesome chyle, thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEneral Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. All those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen night's, with the urine, or at stool impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms so that patients do not meet. Those living a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WARD, No. 493 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 493 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 1, TRAVELER, Esq., East Brooklyn Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $8 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 915 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sales, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOERWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
For sale at the Publishers', RUDGERS & COMPANY, No. 327 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Reger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. Z. C. JOHNSON, LATELY RETURNED to this City, having for the last two years devoted all his time and energies in visiting hospitals and the most skillful physicians and surgeons in Europe, takes this method of informing his old friends of his address, and also those who may favor him with their patronage. Invalids placing themselves under his care will receive the full benefit of the many new and efficient remedies which he is now enabled to introduce, and the public may be assured of the same confidence which has distinguished him as a physician of honor heretofore in all cases requiring secrecy. Office No. 28 Greene-st., New-York.
N. B.—TO THE LADIES.—Dr. J. would have it distinctly understood that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females—special irregularities and all obstructions removed without pain or danger, and a perfect cure warranted in every case. Office No. 28 Greene-st., N. Y. Z. C. JOHNSON, M. D.

A CARD.—DRS. PHELPS, NO. 66 WEST 13TH-st., near 6th-av., refer, by permission, to hundreds, of both sexes, who have been cured of aggravated cases of chronic, constitutional, nervous, organic and contracted diseases; female complaints, indiscretions and excesses, pronounced incurable by ordinary means. Charges moderate; consultations free.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer PUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	
Th'sday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

HARLEM RIVER AND S. D. NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave their wharf, at the north or upper side of the 3d-av. bridge, Harlem, for high Bridge and Century House, and King's Bridge every morning the day, touching each way at Macomb's Dam, Tomlinson's Woods, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, and connecting at Harlem with the steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, to and from Peck-slip and 10th-st. First trip from Harlem at 6.30 A. M. Last trip down from Century House at 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave the steamboat landing every five minutes.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave the wharf at Harlem for High Bridge and Tomlinson's Woods every half hour during the day. First trip from Harlem at 8 A. M. Last trip down from Tomlinson's Woods at 7 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th (Cosmopolitan) st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., 3¾ P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3¾ P. M., leave Pier No. 4 N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW YORK.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:30, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the Fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson st. 8¾ o'clock; Spring-st. 8¾; Peck-slip 8¾; and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson-st. by 4 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—FARE FIFTEEN CENTS TO Yonkers.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, (Peck's Dock,) Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh. Returning leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception,) returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 18th (Ames-st.,) and 30th-st.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT AND OLIFFWOOD—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge Tottensville, and Perth Amboy. The fast steamer CHICOPEE will leave Spring st. SUNDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock; Robinson-st., 8¾, and Peck-slip at 8¾ o'clock. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN F. BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer MENANCHA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or CHARTER OAK STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1.50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. HOFFMIER, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Sunday, June 10,	Wednesday, June 13,
Monday, June 11,	Thursday, June 14,
Tuesday, June 12,	Friday, June 15.

Leaving Jones-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 136 Wall-st., corner of South-ap stairs.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.
Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.
The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW.—Eighteen tons, keel boat, draws some 4 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete; has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., and is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 243 South-st., near Pike-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $150 and $100. 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 8 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. C. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 12 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OXFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Gracechurch-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LUMS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engine-room, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110

BLONDIN AT NIAGARA.

He Crosses the River Twice on a Tight Rope —The Scene of the Exploit—The Preparations and the Achievement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The Monarch Muscle, whom British and American Warwicks have recently enthroned, held his Court to-day on the boundary-line of the two nations. Subjects from both his peoples flocked to do him homage. On a high throne, "in awful state," he stood erect, seeming to defy nature in her very lair, and nature's laws. Niagara foamed and fretted beneath him, thrust her foaming tongues far up and and coiled herself in her whirlpool like a glistening green serpent wreathed in many a fold; but fearless he stood or bestrode his Manilla as a horseman would his horse, and poised his long sceptre and gazed upon her contortions, like another St. George watching the death throes of the monster of Fable.

Preparations for the day had been long in progress. Midway between the Suspension Bridge and the Montagle Hotel, the narrow carpet which none but the sovereign might tread had been stretched,—1,300 feet long,—across the gulf whose steep banks at this point are a thousand feet high, and near the brink on either side the ground for a long distance had been inclosed and tiers of benches had been constructed. That portion of the river which had been selected for the present experiment was much more aptly chosen than that nearer the Falls, across which the cable was stretched last Summer. The feat of the daring performer seems more terrible at this point, for here the waters are more turbid and swift and noisy,—it is further to the foot of the cliff, and the whirlpool is not far off. Here no craft ever crosses, while above the *Maid of the Mist* and row-boats ply frequently and with perfect safety; the little steamer, last Summer, at times was directly beneath BLONDIN while he was crossing, and though it is declared she could have rendered him no earthly aid if he had fallen, for the rapids would have swept him away in an instant, yet a certain idea of security associated itself in the minds of spectators with her presence. All this is changed, and the *Maid of the Mist* to-day remained at her moorings at a safe distance from the waters into which she could not venture. Among those who for days past have labored in the building of fences and splicing of ropes at the scene of to-day's achievement, was a man clad in common laborer's garb, of brief stature, stoutly built, with a neck that seemed rooted far down between his broad shoulders, and welts of muscle and tendon on his bared arms. The lower part of his somewhat sun-burnt face projected and bristled with very light-colored but very stout mustachios and imperiale, cut in the style of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Equally light hair, without kink or wave, lay on his rather receding forehead, his eyes were blue, his complexion florid, and on his cheek was the ruddy hue of rugged health. It was BLONDIN. More industriously than any of his hired men, he has planted benches and fastened guys and suspended canvas from the bottom of the Suspension Bridge, contrived for this day a triple debt to pay,—to obstruct, by these means, the view of those who might endeavor to see the exhibition without paying the admission fee—accommodate 1,000 spectators permitted to stand there for the nonce, and to serve as commonly, for the transportation of vehicles, beasts, and men. To-day the hero of it—as far as there is any heroism in tight-rope walking—was engaged from 5 A. M. till 5 P. M., in similar labors. Only a few minutes before the hour at which the performance commenced did he desist from them, and proceed to doff his working clothes. A shout greeted him on the American side of the river as he came forth from the apartment in which he had metamorphosed himself into an Indian chief and stepped towards the rope. BLONDIN'S suspension bridge was fastened by thirty-six guys on each side to the adjacent banks. It was, of course, by no means straight; its deflection was sixty feet. It is an entirely new fabric of Manilla, on which the acrobat set foot for the first time to-day. Its cost was $1,500, and that of all the preparations was little less than $2,000. BLONDIN wore buff hose and white upper garments, with a collar and short tunic of Indian bead-work, and a hat crested with varie-colored plumes. After conversing for a few moments with those around him he seized his balancing pole, which weighs 45 pounds, and stepping lightly on to the rope began to descend rapidly towards the centre of it. Seen from the Canadian shore another figure on another cable seemed dancing behind him and going downward with him. It was his shadow—for the sun, bright and clear, was shining directly in his face. Presently BLONDIN stopped, stood on one foot, touched the rope with his pole, and then proceeded again. Again he stood still, sat down, took off his hat and waved it. When he reached the middle of the river he laid down on his back, and the *Maid of the Mist* gave him a shrill salute. The crowd on the two shores made no noisy demonstration. There were those there who scarcely breathed. Among them was Mme. BLONDIN, who today, for the first time, saw her husband cross Niagara River. She steadily refused to be a witness of his performances last Summer. He did not rest long in his reclining posture. Step after step, not slowly but surely, he ascended the rope to the Canadian bank, stopping only once on the way, and was soon shaking hands with his friends. I endeavored in vain to detect the slightest degree of the tremor, which usually succeeds an exciting and difficult effort, in his movements or manner of speaking when he stepped on to firm land again. He came off from the rope laughing and talked with his friends with as much *nonchalance* as if he had not just accomplished something which made him the marvel of the moment. He had crossed in eight minutes. After a brief respite, occupied meantime in conversation, and not sitting down for a moment, he took a glass of lemonade and started backwards for America again. As soon as he had descended so far that the shadow of the bank no longer rested on him, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, a pistol was fired—a signal for him to stand still—and his daguerreotype was taken, and another pistol was fired and he sat down, turned around, and continued his promenade, without a false step or an incident, to the American bank; and there the exhibition ended. The assemblages gathered to witness his feats were not enormous; the visitors at the Falls at this early day are few, and most of those who live in this vicinity have already seen BLONDIN cross the river. And what of all this? you ask. What good has BLONDIN effected by risking his life thus fearfully? Is the world wiser or better for it? Perhaps neither the one nor the other. But is it fair to expect him to make the world's interests, and not his own, his first object, when so many besides are seen working solely for their own advancement? BLONDIN was born with a peculiar faculty, and he is turning it to his own advantage. He reaped substantial rewards from his tight-rope dancing, last Summer—has been enabled to purchase a pretty dwelling in the village of the Falls, keeps a stylish pair of horses, and lives comfortably. Is there a clod-hopper or a rail-splitter in the country, endowed with mere physical strength, who, if he had the requisite boldness and skill, would not become a politician or a tight-rope dancer, without delay, if he thought he could "better his condition" by the change? The American, the lawyer, alas! even the minister, seldom adopts his profession in the first instance from a consideration of the advantage that from his choice will accrue to the world. As for the risk of losing life that is connected with the idea of walking over the chasm on such a narrow bridge, one almost forgets that there is any after seeing BLONDIN, with perfect confidence and unerring certainty, pass back and forth on the rope, with scarcely more effort than another would put forth in going across the Suspension Bridge. He is as much at home on his single string as OLE BULL on his half-dozen; and glides over it almost as speedily and harmoniously. Praised be Allah! There is no Blondin but BLONDIN, and Muscle is his profit!

I am enabled to send you this many hours in advance of the mail. Uncle Sam would facilitate business and oblige all letter-writers if he would render it impossible thus to get ahead of him by taking the first train himself.

The Rumor of Yellow Fever.

LETTER FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 6, 1860.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

Much unnecessary alarm having been created on Staten Island and in New-York City, by a misapprehension of the application of the Quarantine Commission to the Commissioners of Emigration, for funds with which to defray the immediate expenses of the Floating Hospital, I deem it my duty to state that no cases of yellow fever, and no vessel believed to be infected with that or any other pestilential disease whatever, has arrived at this port, during the present season.

All infected vessels will, as directed by law, be detained below the Narrows; and the most rigid scrutiny will be exercised in all cases, and every precaution observed, to prevent the approach to the City, of any vessel, without a clean bill of health, and whose sanitary condition is not perfectly unexceptionable.

It is also untrue, as stated in the *Commercial Advertiser* and other papers of last evening, "that the Emigration Board have placed the Health Officer in care of the ground" at Quarantine. They still remain under the jurisdiction of the proper officer.

ALEXANDER N. GUNN, Health Officer.

DE LAVE was unfortunate at his last ascension at Passaic Falls. Two willing friends offered to sell tickets for him, and kindly marched off with the proceeds, amounting to about $80. They were intercepted at the cars, and disgorged $30 by way of compromise. A pickpocket, who was detected in the act of practicing his art, narrowly escaped being thrown over the Falls.

EXPLOSION OF A PYROTECHNIC FACTORY.

Hadfield's Establishment Blown Up.

Two Men Instantly Killed—A Large Number of Persons Injured—Property Valued at $20,000 Destroyed.

At about 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an explosion took place in the packing and finishing department of Messrs. J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S pyrotechnic establishment, situated near the Williamsburgh and Jamaica Turnpike, at a place known as East Williamsburgh, in Newtown, Queens County, by which two men—CHARLES HADFIELD, one of the owners, and JACOB CREIG, an employe, were instantly killed. JOHN HULER was mortally injured and HENRY HADFIELD, a brother of deceased, ROBERT BRINDER and about a dozen other persons were slightly injured.

This establishment consists of about a dozen one-story, small brick buildings, fire-proof, all located on a plot of ground about 200 feet square, adjoining the residence of J. W. HADFIELD. The finishing and packing-room, where the first explosion occurred—for there were three—was in one of the outside buildings. The deceased were both at work in this place, and it is supposed that Mr. HADFIELD accidentally set fire to some of the compound with which rockets are filled while filling a star-rocket. The roof of this building was blown to a height of fifty feet; passing over a large tree it fell at a distance of thirty feet from where it started. The explosion caused the balance of the workmen, some fifty in all, to seek safety in flight but before they could get away there were three distinct explosions heard, and bricks and timbers were scattered in every direction. The flying rockets soon set fire to the nearest building, and the fire rapidly spread from one to another, until seven buildings in all were destroyed. Within a few rods of the fire were two powder magazines, containing about 60 kegs of powder, but fortunately these were both closed, and therefore did not explode. The explosion was heard at a great distance, and but a few minutes elapsed before a large crowd of people from the neighborhood were on the spot to render assistance. A posse of the Sixth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, were early on the ground, and all rendered efficient assistance. SAMUEL SMITH, of Queens County, and FREDERICK SHIDT, of the brewery near the place, were among the first to render aid. Mr. SMITH got the bodies out of the ruins and succeeded in saving a wagon-load of material which had just been brought into the grounds, among which were two boxes of money. In doing this he had all the clothing he had on destroyed by fire.

There is one person—a girl—still missing. Diligent search was made in the ruins until dark last night, but no remains were found. Coroner STEPHEN HIGBIE, of Astoria, was sent for to hold an inquest on the bodies, but had not arrived at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The bodies recovered from the ruins presented a shocking appearance, the heads and arms having been burned so as to defy identification.

This factory has been in operation about nine years without an accident of a serious nature before now. Mr. HADFIELD'S loss in property is estimated at $20,000.

CHAS. HADFIELD was 26 years old and leaves a widow and child.

JACOB CREIG was a German, 36 years old, and leaves a widow and five or six children.

JOHN HULER, mortally injured, is 52 years old, a German, single man, and has been in this country only three weeks. He was taken to his residence on Remsen-street, near Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY HADFIELD has a deep scalp wound on the head and one arm is badly burned. The other parties injured will be able to attend to business within a few days. All the circumstances considered, it seems almost a miracle that no more lives were lost.

RELIGIOUS.

Notice of Religious Movements.

Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the two denominations whose contributions support the Home Missionary Society in its operations, are seriously at variance, and a withdrawal of the former of these bodies from the organization seems inevitable. The subject occupied much of the time of the New School General Assembly, at its late session in Pittsburg, and resulted in the adoption of resolutions to the following effect. Regret was expressed at the embarrassed position regarding the Society which the denomination occupied, as well as at the determined opposition made by the leading Congregational associations of New-England to the course which the Assembly has deemed it its duty to pursue. This policy is reaffirmed, although a desire is expressed to effect a good understanding with Congregationalists, and all disposition to take advantage of them in the cooperation, or to assent to any right which is not freely accorded to them, is deprecated. It is also made the duty of the Assembly's Committee to endeavor to secure such an understanding as will lead to an equitable and final settlement of the whole question, and to recommend to the next General Assembly such plans and measures pertaining to the Home Missionary work as they may deem necessary for its future prosperity. Finally, all intention of directing the contributions of the churches in any particular channel is disclaimed. The *Evangelist* for the present week reviews the present position of this question at much length. It, of course, sustains the action of the Assembly, and declares its opinion that the separation of the two denominations in the Home Missionary work, so far as the main body of the churches is concerned, is near at hand, notwithstanding these attempts at reconciliation. This result, it thinks, will be advantageous in the end to both parties, as it will stimulate each to greater exertions. Under the heading of the "Self-excision of the New School Presbyterians," the *Independent* discusses the same topic. It thinks that the present state of affairs has grown not from a decline of Christian charity, but from the growth of an ecclesiastical polity. The scheme of conference proposed by the Assembly it pronounces wholly impracticable, as the General Associations which are expected to appoint delegates for conference do not represent the churches at all. Nor, if they did represent the 1,200 Congregational Churches in New-England, would those out of that section consent to their adjudication in the matter. The *Independent* agrees with the *Evangelist* that an end of cooperation by the two Societies in the Home Mission work is inevitable.

The death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER furnishes the religious journals of the week with a topic of more of less extended comment. The *Independent* acknowledges that Mr. PARKER had great talents, and while it would not say that he misused them, since this would imply an intentional perversion of his gifts, thinks that he only half used them. Mr. PARKER'S strength, says the *Independent*, lay in the clearness and force with which he uttered convictions that he had formed; in his pure, nervous English, and in his fresh, pithy, home-like illustrations; and in the earnestness and sincerity with which he applied the principles of morality and of abstract right to the men and affairs around him. His character is acknowledged to have been above reproach. He has left no system that will survive him. There is no force of cohesion in his theological views. They are of melancholy interest only as a legitimate outgrowth of "Liberal Christianity." The *Observer* copies, without comment, the criticism of a contemporary, which asserts that Mr. PARKER "was a man of vigorous intellect, and that was all. He was not a great teacher or architect; he could build nothing. His peculiar religious notions were so near to non-belief that he could scarcely, with propriety, have been ranked as a religious man. He was an unrelenting opponent; and the grave was no protection to those who differed with him during life. His assaults on DANIEL WEBSTER, which were printed in the *Tribune*, were among the most ferocious of his many ferocious productions."

The following paragraph appears in the Washington *Intelligencer* and *Constitution*: "We are authorized to state that sundry persons interested in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese Embassy, having tendered to them copies of the Bible and other books of a religious character, and also an invitation to attend public worship at the Capitol, it became the duty of the United States Commissioner in charge of the Embassy to ascertain their views on the subject. The offer of these books and the invitation to attend public worship was communicated to the Envoys. In reply they stated that but one religion is known and acknowledged by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part in or be present at the celebration of any other; and, while expressing their acknowledgements for the interest and kind intentions of their American friends, they respectfully decline entering into any conversation or receiving any books of a religious character, or being present at any of the religious solemnities to which they have been or may be invited. After this expression of their views they were assured that, while it was the duty of the officer in charge to communicate to them these offers and invitations, it was not the desire of the Government in any way to force their inclinations, and that their wishes would be respected, at which they expressed their gratification. It will thus be seen that all religious communications have been formally declined."

To members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as well as to German Lutheran, Philadelphia has been a point of special interest during the week. But little business of general interest has been accomplished by either body as yet. Thursday the Board of Foreign Missions presented its report to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. There has been an increase in the number of missionaries sent out during the year, and the churches generally have shown greater unanimity and quickness in responding to applications for donations. During eleven months $30,181 58 have been received. This amount does not cover the expenditures of the Board, and $45,000, it is stated, will be required for next year. The German Lutheran Synod has had under consideration the feasibility of rendering the Catechism of the Church, known as LUTHER'S *Shorter Catechism*, uniform in the German and English languages. A resolution was also adopted declaring that baptism could only be administered by others than regularly organized ministers, except in cases of great necessity, when a member of the Church might perform the ceremony. In such cases, however, ministerial notification must be given.

A correspondent of one of the religious papers, writing from Dublin, finds evidence of the beneficent results of the late revival in Ireland, not only in the diminution of crime, as evinced by the Assizes, Police Reports and the trials in the courts, but also in the impulse given religious education. The Queen's Colleges, the writer states, which afford a common education, with full liberty and ample opportunity of separate religious instruction and attention to religious observances, are conquering difficulties and making efficient progress. Thus the returns for the Queen's University in Ireland show that there are resident and in attendance the present session at that institution 546 students, of whom 432 are matriculated. Of these students, 377 are Protestants, of various denominations, and 169 are Roman Catholics. 207 students have entered the colleges for the first time this session. The relative denominational proportions are 138 Protestants and 69 Roman Catholics.

The following statistics, presented at a recent meeting of the New-York City Tract Missionary Society, show what the organization is accomplishing here: 951 visitors have circulated 101,679 tracts, and have supplied to the destitute 78 Bibles. Children and others have received 63 Testaments. From the Ward libraries there have been lent 519 volumes; 284 children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools and 50 into day schools. There have been 29 persons gathered into Bible classes, and 269 have been induced to attend church. Temperance pledges have been obtained from 392 individuals. There have been 271 religious meetings held; 5 backsliders have been reclaimed; 96 persons have been hopefully converted and 80 converts have united with evangelical churches.

The *Observer* says, with reference to the discussion of the two General Assemblies on the proper method of conducting missionary and benevolent operations, that the impression is becoming more and more deep in the Presbyterian mind that the wisest and most scriptural way of managing the benevolent movements of the day is, for each denomination, through its recognized courts or judicatories, to take the subject into its own hands. These views, it says, have rapidly been gaining ground; and, as the disruption between Old and New School Presbyterians had its exciting cause in the diversity of sentiment that prevailed on this point a quarter of a century ago, the *Observer* is inclined to believe "that another period of 25 years will not elapse before the two Assemblies, now working in the same direction, will be reunited, one in name, one in fact, and one in action."

The work of distributing the Bible in New-Jersey is accomplished mainly under the auspices of 21 County Bible Associations. Bibles are kept on deposit at convenient points, where they are sold at cost. At a recent meeting of the Mercer County Bible Society it appeared that the entire contributions from the State for the year ending March 31, were $16,305 97, and the number of volumes brought from the Bible House, in New-York, 13,670—both being somewhat in advance of any previous year. During the last seven years the receipts from New-Jersey have been $104,890 05, and the volumes put in circulation in the State, 88,465. The entire receipts from Mercer County during the past year were $1,130 75.

During the past year the sales of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society were $53,337 24, being $2,170 93 more than those of the previous year. Of new publications 34 have been added to the list, embracing 4,919 pages of new matter, and leaving the present number of the Society's publications 1,134, of which 877 are bound volumes. The number of question books and catechisms is 84; hymn and music books 9, and cards and Sabbath School requisites 39. The Society has 11 selected libraries. It has made 600 donations of books during the year. Sixty-eight new schools have been established, 77 have been aided and revived—the former embracing 487 teachers and 3,202 scholars, and the latter 424 teachers and 3,102 scholars.

"Kirwan" (Rev. Dr. MURRAY) writes of his experience of the May meetings in London. While he was speaking at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as the delegate of the American Bible Society, "some rude person," he says, proposed a question on the subject of Slavery, which he did not hear, "and of course did not notice; but he was hushed into quietness by those around him. Every allusion to America by the speakers was of the kindest character, as they were all courteous, educated men, and nearly all English gentlemen, who understand the proprieties of life."

Some persons may be curious to know how the expenses of poor clergymen who attend general assemblies are borne. The Mileage Committee of the New School General Assembly received upwards of $3,500 to defray such expenses, and after reimbursing the delegates, over $1,000 still remained in the hands of the stated clerk as a contingent fund.

In the Zion Methodist General Conference yesterday, Dr. W. H. BISHOP presided. On motion of Dr. THOMPSON, the Conference proceeded to elect Superintendents. Much debate ensued without any illfeeling. The election will probably take place today.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at the Greene-street Church, between Broome and Spring streets, to-morrow evening. In the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street, Rev. J. C. ROGERS will preach in the morning and evening.

At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, Rev. CHARLES WHITEHEAD will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

A discourse on Temperance will be delivered at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-street and 8th-avenue, to-morrow evening, by Rev. J. R. W SLOANE.

The last sermons of Rev. Dr. DOWLING, previous to his departure for Europe, will be delivered to-morrow morning and evening, at the Bedford-street Baptist Church.

Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, corner of Waverley Place, to-morrow evening.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS will preach to-morrow evening in St. Mark's Chapel, Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

Ballooning.

THE AERIAL VOYAGE TO EUROPE—LETTER FROM MR. T. S. C. LOWE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Fall, in announcing the postponement of my projected voyage to Europe with the air-ship *City of New-York*, I did not give any explicit statement of the causes which led to that determination; simply stating that the season of the year was too far advanced for undertaking that important experiment. Now, however, as the time is near when favorable circumstances will render the execution of my project not only feasible but actual, I deem it no more than an act of justice to myself to lay the history of the case fairly before the public.

When I first conceived the idea of building an airship to cross the ocean, I possessed no means adequate to the accomplishment of that design. For nearly a year I failed to meet any encouragement among men of capital; but finally made a proposition to certain enterprising gentlemen, to the effect that if they would furnish the necessary means for building the ship I would bind myself by *a contract* to allow them to exhibit the machine in my name, previous to starting on the voyage. This proposal was accepted. The *City of New-York* was built under my personal direction. It was intended to be ready for the voyage in the month of October, but unavoidable delays having occurred, in consequence of bad weather and insufficient assistance, it was not finished until November. The season being then so far advanced, I intimated my preference for a postponement of the enterprise till the following Spring, but my associates were anxious to realize upon their investment, and I was overruled. The exhibition was opened, and I began a series of experiments in the inflation of the balloon; ascertaining that the time required for the introduction of the gas was three days, and hoping that a cessation of the heavy winds would enable me to fulfill my promises to the public. At the end of a fortnight (Thursday, Nov. 17,) everything had been prepared for the voyage, and I commenced the inflation, with the firm determination to sail on Saturday, 19. On Friday, Nov. 18, the balloon contained 153,000 cubic feet of gas, and possessed an ascending power of nearly four tons. The wind then commenced blowing, and increased in fury until nightfall, compelling me to shut off the gas. During the evening, a chilling rain fell, and the ground was flooded. I stayed by till midnight, and then retired, after having attached thirty-five tons weight to the partially inflated balloon, in order to secure it from the tempest. Nevertheless, I was called at 3 o'clock in the morning, and found that with all this weight attached, in addition to the efforts of some twenty men, the balloon was jumping and pitching in a dangerous manner. To save it I had to discharge the gas. The storm continued until December, so fierce in its effects that I was unable to resume operations. During this interval many vessels were lost at sea, and many lives were sacrificed. What could I have done with a great balloon in circumstances like these? Had I persevered in the experiment in the face of these dangers, I should have simply risked all and gained nothing. My troubles had come from the effort to please others, in direct antagonism to my own convictions, and I then resolved to save my balloon and postpone my voyage until the proper season of the year arrived. This is the simple explanation of the causes which led to the apparent failure of my experiment. I claim that I was justified in stopping where I did; further progress last Fall would have plunged me still deeper into embarrassment.

Many persons suppose that I made a fortune out of the exhibition of last Fall, but so far is this supposition from the fact of the case, that I really received nothing, besides the waste of a year's time and no inconsiderable amount of money, expended in preliminary preparations and experiments. The comparatively small sum which was received at the exhibition, went to pay those who had invested money in the enterprise; my contract with those parties having bound me to receive no compensation until they were repaid for their outlay. I am confident that I should have received from the public abundant patronage on the day of the ascension, had I been able to prosecute my design; but that remains among future probabilities, and I do not yet despair of appreciation and ample reward.

I find that I am now left alone, to accomplish what I intended to do last Fall. I had the promise from the parties with whom I was formerly associated, to provide for the inflation of the balloon this Spring, thus enabling me to make good my promise to the public; but that promise having failed of fulfillment, I have been thrown wholly upon my own resources. By diligent perseverance, I have found the chance whereby I can realize the requisite means for my undertaking, and have only to assure the public, in conclusion, that the voyage will be undertaken at a very early period of the present Summer, and that my aerial trip to Europe will be soon reduced to the test of actual experiment.

T. S. C. LOWE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING CASUALTY—A MAN KILLED.—Just before 6 o'clock last evening CORNELIUS BRESNEHAN, a young man, residing at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets, had his brains crushed out by the fall of the gable-end of the two-story brick building No. 23 Washington-street. The premises were in process of demolition, and deceased, who was the driver of a dirt-cart, had stopped with quite a large number of men, women and children, living in the neighborhood, to gather fire-wood in the ruins. The only part of the building which remained at the time of the accident was the gable-end, and in endeavoring to pull a heavy beam from beneath a mass of bricks, the wall was shaken so violently that it suddenly fell—the bricks apparently covering the whole of the wood-gatherers, and it seems wonderful that a dozen lives were not lost instead of one. Several persons, however, received severe bruises, and one man had his leg broken. Officer HEALEY and other Policemen were soon at the scene, rendering assistance to the wounded, and the body of BRESNEHAN, who must have been instantly killed, was removed to the Trinity-place Station-house, where an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

DRUNKARDS TO BE MADE USEFUL—WORK WITHOUT WHISKY.—It has long been the custom to detain at the Tombs all prisoners committed for drunkenness, and the frequent appearance in the prison yard of "old familiar faces," has afforded the best evidence that the treatment received during the ten days' incarceration was relished by the captured inebriates. With nothing to do but sun themselves in the yard, smoke their pipes, and eat their mush and hominy, the sentence was looked upon rather as a premium than a punishment for their offences. A recent order of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections, however, has worked a disagreeable change in their condition, and they are hereafter to be sent to Blackwell's Island, where those ten days of confinement will be spent in wholesome and profitable occupation. Yesterday, Mr. SUTTON, the Warden of the City Prison, sent off a gang, numbering about 30, and as they marched handcuffed in pairs, between a double file of policemen, to the boat at the foot of Grand-street, their lugubrious remarks and chopfallen appearance, showed how keenly they appreciated the reverse. The crowded state of the City Prison led the Commissioners to pursue this course, which it is believed will have a better effect than any other plan that can be devised for decreasing the number of committals for intoxication.

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—Our German population, with a commendable pride, are bent on the erection of a monument to the memory of their renowned countryman, Gen. STEUBEN, whose career and exploits as one of the heroes of the Revolution have passed into history. For three years they have celebrated his memory by an extensive "pic nic," the profits of which have been devoted to a fund for the expenses of the anticipated monument. On the 11th inst., at Conrad's Elm Park, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, on Ninety-sixth-street, the fourth annual pic-nic, as they modestly term it—festival as it really is—will take place. Great things are promised, and the Teutonic element will be revealed in all its glory. As it drinks nothing but lagerbier, and takes its wife and children under escort, no danger to the commonweal is apprehended.

ANOTHER SWAN DEAD.—Yesterday morning, the overseer of the pond in the Central Park found another swan floating on the water, exhibiting no sign of life. A boat was put forth, and he was brought to shore, but the vital spark had departed. The body was sent to Professor DORÉMUS, who will report as soon as possible. It is said that bread, impregnated with arsenic, has been strewed around the water-line of the pond for the purpose of killing rats. If that is the case, the mystery of this swan-mortality is very easily solved, and the Park Commissioners are alone to blame. It is not to be believed that from wanton motives, even the greatest vagabond in the City would poison these birds. Carelessness and thoughtlessness often commit more sins than willfulness.

LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—A large number of the friends of this Society, and of its "Home" on Forty-second-street, assembled yesterday at Niblo's Garden, where a Floral *Fête* was held for the benefit of that Institution. The house was tastefully decorated, as on former occasions, and a handsome sum of money was realised from the sale of tickets at the door. Besides these avails, several valuable donations were made to swell the receipts, among which were a sewing machine from the manufactory of WHEELER & WILSON, a quantity of books from various publishing houses, and one of FRENCH'S conical washing machines, which was highly praised by the ladies present. Mrs. E. FARR superintended the exhibition, which has been very successful.

VENUS BY DAYLIGHT.—The telescope man in the Park drove a thriving business yesterday, in showing up "Venus" at six cents a sight, and hundreds of curious persons surrounded his apparatus, not willing to invest sixpence for the sight of a goddess, who exhibits herself gratuitously every evening. It is, however, a rare phenomenon for this beautiful and brilliant planet to be visible by day at this season of the year, especially when running so near the sun as it now is. It was plainly visible to the naked eye, requiring only a shade to ward off the rays of the sun, and presented a spectacle as strange as it was interesting.

CRICKET.—THE NEW-YORKERS VS. THE PHILADELPHIANS.—This match terminated yesterday in a drawn game, the total score being: New-York Club, First Innings 97, Second Innings 101; Philadelphia Club, First Innings 104, Second Innings 41, with VERNOU not out, 11, and BARCLAY not out, and both well in to the bat, with five of the strongest wickets to go down. A newly-imported English cricketer, and fine bowler and batter, made great havoc with the Philadelphia wickets, and made 30 runs and was not out, while NEWHALL, COLLIS, VERNOU, JOHNSON, BARCLAY and STEVENS, batted remarkably well for Philadelphia.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.—The military display on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese Embassy will undoubtedly be one of the finest ever seen in our city. The Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, Col. GEO. LYONS, has been appointed as special escort. Our militia, among which the Eighth Regiment holds a desirable rank, undoubtedly surpass, in discipline and drill, any in the country.

A HANDSOME RESULT.—Little MARTHA DAVIES received, at her benefit concert on the 21st ult., over and above all expenses, the sum of $242 44, which has been deposited to her credit in the Broadway Savings Bank. This is a very good begining.

Fires.

IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the two-story and attic brick dwelling in the rear of No. 27 William-street, owned by Mr. JACKSON, and occupied by numerous French and German families.

The flames had attained much headway before the firemen could get to work, access to the premises being exceedingly difficult, and the building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. Through the efforts of the Fourth Precinct Police, twelve horses in a stable contiguous to the tenement house, were saved from destruction. It was impossible on account of the lateness of the hour to ascertain the amount of damage, but it must sum up several thousand dollars.

IN AN INK FACTORY.

A fire occurred at 11½ last night in the ink factory of Mr. MCREADY, Nos. 331 and 333 Stanton-street. It was soon extinguished. A man named MURTAH GALLAGER was arrested on suspicion of having set it on fire.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE WAR AGAINST AWNINGS ON BROADWAY—A SAVAGE LETTER AND A SAVAGE SPEECH, REFLECTING UPON THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

A letter of unusually enlivening character was last evening sent in to the Board of Councilmen, by A. SPIES & Co., of Broadway. The communication referred to the payment of a fine of $5 for allowing their awning to remain in front of their premises after a notice to remove it; and designated the Corporation Attorney as a "shyster," and his mode of enforcing payment of the fine as a "skinning game." It wound up with asking a remittance of the fine. A lively debate ensued upon the reading of the letter; some urging that it be laid on the table as disrespectful to the Board and insulting to the executors of the law, and others insisting that the language was respectful, and warranted by the circumstances of the case.

Mr. JONES, President of the Board, (Mr. SHAW being temporarily called to the Chair,) made the letter the text of a savage speech, reflecting upon the official integrity of the Corporation Attorney. He said the term "skinner" was not misapplied. He had made grave charges against the Corporation Attorney, and he stood ready at the proper time and place to substantiate them. If any members of the Board had been skinned out of $5, he did not believe they would think the term "skinner" too harsh or disrespectful. A sworn statement had been sent to this Board by the Corporation Attorney, that he had received $500 in fines for violating corporation ordinances, when the real sum collected was between $4,000 and $5,000. He would not say this money all went into the Corporation Attorney's pocket, but it did not; go where it ought; the Corporation Attorney was responsible for it. He had stated out of the Board that this public functionary received from $100 to $150 on a certain occasion, and returned to the City as collected but $2 50, and he should stand by his statement, both in and out of the Board.

The letter was referred to the special committee appointed some time since to investigate charges of corruption preferred against the Corporation Attorney.

Some unimportant routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS—NEW REGULATIONS—REPORT OF THE SANITARY SQUAD.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, George B. Moore and James A. Birdsall were appointed patrolmen on the Brooklyn force.

A resolution was passed making it the duty of the Property Clerk to make weekly returns of the property received by him and the disposition made of the same. Also, a resolution requiring patrolmen in uniform, off duty, to conform to the rules and regulations the same as upon duty, and subjecting them to the same punishment for a violation thereof. Also, a resolution requiring sergeants to enter on the blotter of the station-houses a record of the daily visits of surgeons required by law to be made, and that such record be reported in the daily returns of the Captains of Police.

The usual report of the Sanitary Squad was received and ordered on file.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Fort Hamilton yesterday, and an inquest held by Coroner BENNET. As there were no indications of violence about the body, the jury rendered the usual verdict of "found drowned." The deceased had on brown pants, black black coat, coarse boots and white shirt. On the bosom of the shirt was marked "J. D. Butman."

Lewis Clark, a negro, who has been for several years connected with the Windsor (C. W.) Post-office, was, on the 3d inst., detected in the act of purloining letters. It is suspected that his depredations have been very extensive. Clark was a leader in the African Baptist Church in Detroit, and had acted as agent of the Underground Railroad in Windsor. Lately he had launched out in business as a speculator in town lots.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Our readers will please notice that HIRAM ANDERSON, the celebrated Carpet dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S English Velvet and Brussels Carpeting. He is also selling Three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers and Oil-cloths at prices far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, *Resident Physician* No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COUNSELORS AT LAW who "rise in the world" are found to have good heads, good bodies, and such developments as best fit them for their places. Can it be supposed that any one man is equally adapted to the profession of Law, Medicine and Theology? A practical Phrenologist will classify and place a thousand men, each in his appropriate sphere, be it in the learned professions, in mechanism, science, art, agriculture, trade, commerce, in the Army or Navy, school or seminary. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written charts, with advice daily, pointing out faults, virtues and capabilities.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Every size and quality, At RANKIN'S. No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER

Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Insects on Plants, &c. Procure the above article, and thus avoid imposition. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED IN A FEW DAYS.

By Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by the Druggists. Depôt, No. 56 Cortland-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FINE FRENCH SOFT HATS, New Styles, just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*. BERRE & Co., No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ORIENTAL BATHS, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, near the Cooper Institute. As a luxury, unequalled as a remedial agent, invaluable, especially in Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Kidney and Liver Affections, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Weaknesses &c. Elegant suites of rooms for ladies. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 7 to 12 M.

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE POEM.—A perfect mechanical poem is to be seen at No. 212 Broadway. It is KNOX'S new "sensation" hat for gents, which is so exquisitely beautiful in shape, symmetry and manufacture, that it is an embodied poem and is bound to make itself felt. Go see it—and purchase it